

JPRS-UPA-89-063
5 DECEMBER 1989



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JPRS Report

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Soviet Union

Political Affairs

REPUBLIC LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

19980616 043

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

Soviet Union

Political Affairs

REPUBLIC LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

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5 December 1989

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Republic Language Legislation

Armenian SSR

Draft Resolution on Measures To Further Improve the Use and Comprehensive Employment of the Armenian Language

18300791 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian
16 Aug 89 p 1

["Draft on Measures To Further Improve the Use and Comprehensive Employment of the Armenian Language"]

[Text] To Develop and Expand the Scope of Use of the Native Language.

All segments of the Armenian people, both in the Motherland and abroad, are keenly interested in the purity of the Armenian language and in expanding the sphere of its use in the Armenian SSR.

At the September 1988 Plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee, it was stated most definitely that "Language is the soul of the people, the people's priceless spiritual treasure, its culture. Therefore, careful treatment of the native language, broad employment of it in all spheres of life, constitute a most vital task. It is totally unacceptable that certain leaders, by their thoughtless decisions and actions, have sometimes artificially narrowed the sphere of employment of the Armenian language, which is constitutionally affirmed as the state language in the Armenian SSR. We must enhance the prestige of the Armenian language and create all necessary conditions to develop and enrich it."

It was decided to provide all the necessary support to members of other nationalities living in the republic who desire to learn the Armenian language, and to encourage them in every way.

Guided by the resolution of the Plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee concerning expansion of the sphere of employment of Armenian as the state language, the Armenian CP Central Committee submits for discussion the Armenian CP Central Committee Ideological Commission's proposed draft "On Measures To Further Improve the Use and Comprehensive Employment of the Armenian Language."

Draft on Measures To Further Improve the Use and Comprehensive Employment of the Armenian Language

After the establishment of Soviet rule, the Armenian language, used as the state language in the Armenian SSR, was enabled to develop extensively. Scientific and educational institutions and centers were created, devoted to the comprehensive study and scientific description of the Armenian language, terminology formation, and standardization. Scientific journals and reference, educational, and scientific literature are being published; Armenian specialists, translators, journalists,

and educators are being trained. In order to develop and refine the literary language, abundant Grabar and dialectal materials are being studied and utilized; the positive aspects of mutual influences of the modern languages and the experience of development of the languages of the peoples of the USSR are taken into account. Work is being done to regulate relations between Armenian and those languages in contact with it, especially Russian, also to improve the language situation in the republic.

It must be noted, nevertheless, that perversions committed in the sphere of Leninist nationality policy during the years of stagnation and the cult of personality, and distortions in the system of public education, on the one hand, coupled with the presence of many dialectal variants of the Armenian language, the non-Armenian education of a substantial portion of the Armenian people, and the large number of people repatriated to Armenia over a number of years who did not possess a proper command of the standard Eastern Armenian language, along with incorrect language policies, on the other hand, led to a situation in which the spread and employment of the modern literary Armenian language, the process of its development and level of refinement, are far from satisfactory. A substantial segment of republic inhabitants of Armenian origin do not know the Armenian language, or know it very poorly.

The general state of the teaching of Armenian in the Armenian SSR is unsatisfactory. The public schools and sometimes even the colleges have failed to provide school and college students with the necessary mastery of the literary language and skills of creative language use. The gap between the literary and the spoken language is not being closed fast enough, which impedes the popularization and extensive spread of the literary language among the people. Armenian speech is on a low level of cultivation. Nor can we consider satisfactory the state of the teaching of Armenian in most schools where Russian and Armenian are the languages of instruction.

Because of poor knowledge of the Armenian language, it is not universally used in party and state organs, in conducting business in the enterprises and institutions, during official receptions and in public speeches, in the sphere of science—especially the technical sciences—in medicine, or in consumer services.

Also exerting a negative effect on the use of Armenian is the shortage of equipment outfitted with Armenian script (printing fonts, typewriters, telegraphic equipment, computers, and modern polygraphic equipment), textbook and reference materials (dictionaries, terminology glossaries, phrase books, self-taught books, and so on), and qualified specialists in the field of scientific and technological terminology, also the unsatisfactory state of the practical propagandizing of the Armenian language. There is no special language law to secure the constitutionally ratified legal status of the state language and its use in practice, a law which would guarantee and

stimulate its unimpeded use and authority and regulate its relations with Russian as well as other languages employed in Armenia.

The Armenian CP Central Committee Ideological Commission proposes:

1. For purposes of ratifying the status and expanding the scope of the use of Armenian as the state language within the territory of the Armenian SSR:

a) to direct the appropriate authorized state and scientific organs to draw up and submit to the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet for approval a draft Law on the Use of the Armenian Language, to provide for comprehensive employment and development of Armenian as the state language and enforce its use in state and party organs, institutions, enterprises, and social organizations throughout the republic's territory.

To recognize, at the same time, the necessity of using Russian as the language of interethnic communication as well as a means of conducting business with institutions, enterprises, and official organs outside the Armenian SSR. To promote the development of the national languages of peoples living within the Armenian SSR;

b) to activate the participation by the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and the Armenian language departments of the republic's VUZes in efforts to improve the use and development of Armenian in the republic;

c) for purposes of getting the public broadly involved in the task of promoting and developing the Armenian language, also promotion of the language among Armenians living outside the republic, to create a Society of Friends of the Armenian Language, granting it the right to publish a journal, ARMYANSKIY YAZYK [Armenian Language].

2. To direct the Armenian SSR Counsel of Ministers Terminology Committee:

a) to monitor the language and style used in Armenian newspapers, journals, and radio and television broadcasts, and to undertake measures to eliminate any shortcomings;

b) to conduct systematic efforts to further develop the two branches of the Armenian language and bring them closer together for mutual enrichment, enlisting for this purpose Armenian scholars both in the republic and the whole country, and foreign specialists.

3. To direct the Armenian SSR Ministry of Public Education:

a) to map out measures to improve the quality of teaching of the Armenian language and other Armenological subjects in the republic's schools;

b) to introduce compulsory Armenian language courses in the Armenian departments of all the republic's

VUZes, primarily practical courses teaching rhetoric and cultivated speech, creating the necessary textbooks for this;

c) to introduce compulsory teaching of the Armenian language in the schools and VUZes in which instruction is conducted in Russian and other languages. To create conditions for teaching Armenian literature, history of the Armenian people, and Armenian geography in the Armenian language in these schools;

d) to take practical measures to increase the number of hours devoted to studying Armenian in the eighth and ninth grades of Armenian schools and to continue Armenian language instruction in the tenth and eleventh grades;

e) starting with the 1990-1991 school year, to introduce the teaching of Armenian in the first grade in all schools where Russian is the language of instruction. To provide teaching of the Armenian alphabet in preschool institutions where Russian is the language of instruction, also in Russian sections of kindergartens where Armenian is the language of instruction;

f) to develop, on the basis of a revised program, school supplies and textbooks in Armenian covering subjects taught in the VUZes, organizing qualified translations where necessary;

g) starting with the 1990-1991 school year, to introduce written and oral examinations in the Armenian language during entrance exams in the republic's VUZes (making an exception for persons from other republics who do not have an Armenian education) and to have persons enrolling in the Armenian departments of VUZes take all examinations in Armenian;

h) to provide information in Armenian schools about Grabar, Middle Armenian, and Western Armenian; to develop the necessary programs and textbooks for this purpose;

i) to increase the number of schools providing intensive instruction in Armenian; to enlist the direct aid and participation of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature, the Writers Union, and the VUZes to provide comprehensive, high-quality teaching of Armenological subjects in the schools;

j) to introduce special courses in simultaneous translation (from Armenian to other languages and vice versa) in the departments of Russian language and literature, Oriental Studies, the Romance and Germanic Department of the Philology Faculty of Yerevan State University and in the V. Bryusov Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages;

k) to create textbooks, teaching aids, and reference materials for persons settling in Armenia who desire to learn Armenian; to perfect the methods and programs of accelerated instruction in Armenian;

l) to draw up a precise program of measures to provide Armenian schools in other republics of the USSR with curricula, textbooks, study aids, methodological materials, and teaching cadres; to promote improvement in the quality of the teaching;

m) to introduce teaching of the Armenian language, allocating the necessary school time, in all VUZes, and in technicum and special technical school groups providing a 10-year base education;

n) to create separate departments of methods of teaching Armenian language and literature in the republic's pedagogical VUZes and in the Armenian philology faculty of Yerevan State University.

4. To direct the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers:

a) by authority of the Academy of Sciences Presidium and the republic's Ministry of Public Education, to work out the appropriate measures to build up the scientific-technical base for the study and teaching of the Armenian language;

b) for purposes of training Armenian language specialists and upgrading their qualifications, to increase the number of graduate slots allocated to Armenological disciplines;

c) to create an interdepartmental council on Armenian scripts under the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers in order to supervise and coordinate work on the development, application, and standardization of scripts in the republic.

5. To direct Armenian SSR Gosstap to acquire and distribute the necessary quantity of typewriters equipped with Armenian letters.

6. To direct the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and Yerevan State University, also other appropriate organizations, to provide for the development and distribution of computers equipped with Armenian letters. Where necessary, to submit proposals to the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

7. To direct the Armenian SSR Ministry of Communications:

a) to provide for receiving and transmitting telegrams in Armenian within the republic's territory;

b) to increase the production of envelopes, postage stamps, post cards (both ordinary and artistic), and blanks printed in Armenian;

c) to meet the needs of Armenians living within the USSR and in foreign communities who wish to receive periodicals published in Soviet Armenia.

8. To direct the Armenian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade:

a) to establish effective control over the language and style of translated textbooks and literature, to ensure that translations are made from the language of the original;

b) to engage more intensively in the publication of materials serving to spread, propagandize, and develop the Armenian language;

c) to ensure the publication and free sale of school textbooks;

d) to publish self-taught manuals, phrase books, and explanatory and bilingual dictionaries for the aid of persons desiring to study Armenian. To create the necessary printing facility base to publish high-quality illustrated dictionaries; to provide uninterrupted delivery of Armenian literature to Armenians living in other republics of the USSR;

e) to step up the activities of the Arevik Publishing House in order to increase the publication of children's and young people's literature, and to expand the publishing capacity (volume) and improve the printing qualities of the publications;

f) to direct the Luys Publishing House to publish periodical visual aids, posters, charts, and other materials in Armenian, also graphic designs, ordered by the Ministry of Public Education;

g) to publish sufficient numbers of chrestomathies, collections, and selected works of Armenian literature, also reading materials for schools and preschool institutions;

h) to publish an Encyclopedia of the Armenian language, enlisting specialists of the Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia and Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences of Institute of Language;

i) to increase the production of calendars in Armenian, notebooks printed in Armenian, copybooks, diaries, and other writing accessories printed in Armenian;

j) to have the Luys Publishing House set up an Armenian language desk responsible for the publication of literature on the history and present state of the Armenian language.

9. To direct the Armenian SSR Ministry of Culture and the Armenian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio:

a) to expand the dubbing of films in Russian and other languages into Armenian, including television films, and to expand simultaneous translation;

b) to keep close watch over the language of musical and theatrical productions created in the Armenian language, their performance and utilization, also the language of dubbed and simultaneously translated films; to ensure high quality translation of opera and operetta librettos into Armenian;

c) to enforce the use of Armenian in the printing of tickets, playbills, and other materials;

d) to establish contacts through the Armenian Culture Fund with Armenian culture unions and societies created or to be created in the other republics of the USSR, and to encourage their activities in every way.

10. To direct the executive committees of city, rayon, village, and community Soviets of People's Deputies to see to it that:

a) all signs on state and party offices, institutions, enterprises, cooperatives, shops, stores, and other organizations within the republic, also labels and tabs on goods produced and sold in the republic, instructions, announcements, advertising, and so on are printed in Armenian, Russian, and, where necessary, other languages;

b) playbills, price lists, tickets, announcements, schedules of passenger transport and service vehicles, and other language items, also services in cultural, sports, tourist, medical, and consumer facilities, are provided in Armenian and Russian and, where necessary, other languages;

c) editorial boards of newspapers, journals, and the republic's State Committee for Television and Radio are to radically improve the language and style of articles and broadcasts and systematically endeavor to develop and maintain the purity of the native language.

To direct the Armenian CP Central Committee Ideological Department, city and rayon party committees, and soviet leadership bodies to ensure broad discussion of the present draft resolution.

Azerbaijan SSR

Resolution on Measures for Ensuring More Active Functioning of the Azeri Language as the State Language in the Azerbaijan SSR

18300801 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian
19 Aug 89 p 1

["Resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on Measures for Ensuring More Active Functioning of the Azeri Language as the State Language in the Azerbaijan SSR"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party notes that during the years of Soviet power the Azeri language has travelled a long path of development, that it has been greatly enriched, and that the sphere of its public function has expanded. The significance of our native language within the life of the republic increased particularly after it was assigned the status of a state language by the constitution.

At the present time, Azeri is a rich literary and artistic language, a language of modern science and technology and of the various information media. An extensive educational system is functioning in this language, books

newspapers and journals are being published, an encyclopedia is being issued, and television and radio programs are being broadcast. Azerbaijanis are reading the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the leading lights of world literature and social thought in their native language.

The republic has the objective prerequisites for more extensive use of the Azeri language in sociopolitical and socioeconomic life.

At the same time the Azeri is not finding the application it should in the activities of a number of party, soviet and economic organs, scientific institutions, and public organizations. More a few directors and workers in the ministries and departments and in party, soviet and public organizations have a weak mastery of the Azeri language. The sphere of utilization of the Azeri in cultural, public health, social security and law enforcement, in transport and communications enterprises, and in the sphere of everyday services is unjustifiably restricted. The difficulties that derive from weak knowledge or a lack of knowledge of our native language are completely evident under the conditions of glasnost, when lively contacts with the masses are especially necessary. Directors and workers at many institutions and organizations find it difficult to reply to applications, complaints, and requests that are received in the Azeri language, which prevents them from resolving even elementary questions on a timely basis.

For long years, the study by children of their native language has been underrated within the republic. Favorable conditions have not been created for this within the family, in everyday life, in preschool institutions, and in the schools. Study programs and methodical aids suffer from serious shortcomings. Measures are not being taken for interested study Azeri in schools that have Russian as their language of instruction, and also for its mastery by citizens of other nationalities.

The Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and its institutes for linguistics and literature are having a weak influence on improving the linguistic level of the people and on the utilization of literary Azeri in the mass information media. Work has not been organized satisfactorily in the area of toponymy and the serious distortions which have been permitted in Azerbaijani geographic names have not been eliminated.

Few dictionaries, reference materials, and aids for independent study of the Azeri language are being issued. The technical base for the use of Azeri as the national language in office work is not satisfactory.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee notes that basic failings continue to occur also in the organization of Russian language study, in improving mastery of it. Weak knowledge of the Russian language, being the language of international intercourse, hinders active participation in the social and political life of the country and consolidation of ties with our fraternal republics.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolves:

1. To note the unsatisfactory utilization of Azeri as a state language in party, soviet, public, and economic organizations.

To ensure more active functioning and the constitutional status of the Azeri language in the sociopolitical life of the republic, in office work, in intra-republic correspondence, in the application of computer technology, and in the composition of graphic propaganda materials, signboards, announcements, and advertising materials.

To expand the public and cultural functions of the Azeri language, to resolve material and technical, personnel, instruction methodology, and other questions necessary for this, to encourage representatives of other nationalities to study the Azeri language, and to help them in this.

To ensure favorable conditions for the development of national-Russian and Russian-national linguistic relations.

To strengthen concern about the preservation and development of the languages of small peoples.

To implement measures aimed at broad use of technical means for simultaneous translation in multi-national forums.

2. The Academy of Sciences, the Writers Union, and the mass information media are to occupy themselves fully with questions of the study, development, and application of the Azeri literary language, to contribute to its enrichment, its expressiveness, to the creation of terminology for modern branches of science and technology, to strengthen attention given to observance of the norms and requirements of the language, to the preservation of its uniqueness when creating neologisms and in the utilization of foreign words. To devote special attention to enrichment of the literary language on the basis of folklore.

3. To fundamentally improve the study and teaching of Azeri in the republic's preschool institutions for children, in general education schools, in trade schools, and in secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, and to actively introduce progressive methods of instruction into the study process. To consider the preparation and consistent application of new programs and Azeri language text books to be an important task. To include the subject "Azerbaijani Literature" in the study plans of school that have a non-azeri language of instruction, to introduce teaching of the Azeri in these schools starting with the first grade. To organize its study on the basis of a special program in preschool institutions for children.

Beginning with the 1990-1991 study year, to initiate the training at appropriate higher educational institutions within the republic of teachers of the Azeri language for schools where the language of instruction is other than Azeri.

The Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Education, together with the Azerbaijan Center for Artistic Translation and Literary Ties and on the basis of agreement with the education organs of the union republics, to carry out measures for the training of specialists in translation from the original.

To expand the network of schools and children's preschool institutions having instruction in several languages and to create language laboratories with modern equipment and graphic aids for them.

At the base enterprises of the schools to organize courses in the Azeri and Russian languages. To establish circles for the study of languages in general education and trade schools and at Pioneer palaces and homes. Systematically to conduct rayon, city, oblast, and republic competitions, contents, and conferences on the Azeri and Russian languages.

Taking into consideration that the centuries-old cultural and spiritual heritage of the Azerbaijan people was created in the Arab and Latin alphabets, to ensure their study at higher educational institutions for the humanities that have Azeri as their language of instruction, to prepare and publish necessary scientific methodological literature.

To take measures to improve the training of typists and stenographers with a knowledge of the Azeri language.

The Ministry of Education, the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, the "Beten" and "Gaygy" societies, the Azerbaijan Center for Artistic Translation and Literary Ties, and the Cultural Fund are to expand the network of courses for accelerated study of the Azeri language.

4. The Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education, and the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade [Goskomizdat] shall intensify scientific research, publishing, and informational work regarding pressing problems of the Azeri language.

To increase the publication of short Azeri-Russian and Russian-Azeri dictionaries, specialized phrase books, text books for persons who are studying the Azeri and Russian on their own, and various reference books, terminology dictionaries, and visual aids. Beginning with the 1990-1991 study year, to supply secondary and higher schools with necessary study and reference materials in the Azeri language.

To accelerate publication of the study aid that has been prepared by the "Gaygy" society to assist those studying old Azeri and the Latin alphabet.

To expand the dictionary sector of the Azerbaijan State University imeni S. M. Kirov and the dictionary center of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov, to strengthen their personnel staffs and material base.

5. The Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, and the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio shall organize the issue of sets of phonograph records and magnetic tape cassettes containing lessons in the Azeri language and the best literary works. To take necessary measures for increasing translation of the texts of classic operas and operettas and for dubbing motion picture films and television programs for children. To utilize more actively the possibilities of television and radio for study of the Azeri and Russian languages.

6. By means of the mass information media, to broadly publicize problems of the development of the Azeri language, to increase attention paid to the expressiveness of the language of the press and in radio and television broadcasts.

Through public and political and pedagogical journals, to generalize and disseminate the best experience in the study of the Azeri and Russian languages in schools and children's preschool institutions, to organize discussion of important problems of pedagogical science.

To treat as expedient the publication of the journal ANA SEZU ("Native Word") in place of the supplement to the journal AZERBAYDZHAN METEBI—"Teaching the Azerbaijan Language and Literature."

7. The Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and Ministry of Everyday Services to the Public shall study requirements for typewriters with the Azeri alphabet, shall place orders for their manufacture, and shall take measures for centralized production of Azeri type and its installation in typewriters.

8. To establish under the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers a permanently operating commission charged with ensuring active functioning of the Azeri language and the development of Azeri-Russian and Russian-Azeri bilingualism.

9. To recommend that the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discuss the state of and measures to improve toponymic work within the republic.

10. That the republic's ministries and departments, public organizations, and mass information media shall develop and effect practical measures for carrying out matters that stem from this resolution.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party notes that restructuring, democratization and glasnost have created the necessary conditions for eliminating the negative phenomena that have accumulated for decades in the area of interethnic relationships. The active functioning of Azeri within our republic in the capacity of a state language and its development without tolerating any kind of national nihilism and national aloofness whatsoever will serve the common cause of consolidating Soviet society.

Estonian SSR

[Estonian SSR Law on Language; published in FBIS-SOV-89-021, 2 Feb 89, p 58]

Georgian SSR

Decree on the State Program for the Georgian Language

18300797A Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Aug 89 p 1

["Decree of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on the State Program for the Georgian Language"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers resolve:

1. To establish a State Program for the Georgian Language as developed and approved by the republic public at large;
2. To instruct all party, soviet, economic, administrative, and social organizations in the republic to ensure the unremitting and timely fulfillment of measures provided for by the State Program for the Georgian Language;
3. To draw up and present to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers within a two-month period specific proposals, together with suspense dates for their implementation, applicable to all organizations involved in carrying out This program;
4. To charge the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium with oversight responsibility for compliance with this decree.

State Program for the Georgian Language

18300797B Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Aug 25 89 pp 2-3

["State Program for the Georgian Language"]

[Excerpts] I. Constitutional Status of the Georgian Language

1. Provision of constitutional status of the Georgian language in all party, soviet, administrative, educational or scientific, and economic institutions, enterprises, and social organizations of the Georgian SSR;
2. Establishment under the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet of a commission authorized to monitor the status of the Georgian language as the Georgian SSR state language;
3. Establishment under the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers of a permanent state commission for the

Georgian Literary Language with proper authority to monitor the Georgian literary language;

4. Establishment under the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies in all republic urban and rayon centers of commissions to serve as consultants in overseeing and protecting the purity of the Georgian literary language;

5. Organization of the production and publication of educational and scientific literature (including dissertations) in the Georgian language in all fields of study;

6. Development of favorable conditions (in terms of financial support and teaching assistance) in all institutions and enterprises for the study of the Georgian language by citizens residing in Georgian territory who do not know the language;

7. Designation of a "Georgian Language Day," at which time results of what has been done in the course of the year with respect to the study and functioning of the Georgian language will be evaluated and a single-issue newspaper DEDA ZNA will be published.

II. Study of the Georgian Language

1. Development of a Georgian Language study course (in several volumes);

2. Preparation and publication of an encyclopedia entitled "Kartuli zna" ("The Georgian Language");

3. Study of the Georgian language in its socio-linguistic aspect;

4. Scientific study of the Georgian language and culture;

5. Development of a Georgian language computer bank, an automated system for translating from as well as into Georgian, a computer system with Georgian orthography, reference works for the study of Georgian by computer, and a compilation of conversational speech;

6. Scientific study of the Kartvelian languages (Georgian, Megrelian-Chanskiy, Svanetian) and their dialects; compilation of dialectal dictionaries of the Kartvelian languages and the preparation for publication of texts in the dialects; preparation of dictionaries (in several volumes) of ethnographic data and dialect phraseology to promote the study of the dialects of Georgians residing in ethnic enclaves in neighboring countries (Iran and Turkey); and the organization of field trips for this purpose;

7. Publication of a comprehensive dictionary of the Georgian language; together with historical, etymological, orthographic, ideographic, and field (illustrated) dictionaries; as well as dictionaries of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, and figurative expressions; dictionaries for translation (Georgian-Russian, Russian-Georgian, English-Georgian, French-Georgian, and German-Georgian); and development of dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms, and usage frequency;

8. Compilation of ancient writings and classics of Georgian literature;

9. Preparation of field manuals and reference guides in the Georgian language;

10. Publication of ancient Georgian written records;

11. Preparation of published collections of Georgian classics for educational purposes;

12. Scholarly research of the text of the poem "Knight in a Tiger Skin" by Sh. Rustaveli and its academic study (on a regular basis); popularization of the poem through the press, radio, television, theaters, motion pictures, and competitions;

13. Scientific study of the Georgian-language stylistics and practical recommendations;

14. Scientific study of the onomastics of the Kartvelian languages with compilation and publication of onomastic dictionaries (single and multiple volumes); collection and scientific analysis of Georgian SSR place names with compilation and publication of toponymic dictionaries (multiple volumes); development of scientific principles and recommendations for designation of geographical locations;

15. Compilation and publication of personal monographs (Shota Rustaveli, Sulokhan-Saba Orbeliani, Ilyi Chavchavadze, Akakiya Tsereteli, Vazha Pshavela, and others);

16. Preparation and publication of a linguistic atlas of the Kartvelian languages;

17. Preparation and publication of the collected works of outstanding scholars of Georgia;

18. Development of popular science literature in Georgian language for mass readership;

19. Establishment of a coordinating council for the scientific study of the Georgian language, attached to the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences;

20. Organization of international symposiums and conferences of scholars of the Kartvelian languages to coordinate scientific work, discussion, and information exchange.

III. Teaching of Georgian Language and Literature in Pre-School, Secondary, and Higher Educational Institutions

1. Design of programs to develop the use of Georgian for various age groups of children in pre-school institutions; development of suitable literature and visual aids in Georgian;

2. Reform of academic programs, plans, and Georgian-language textbooks for teaching institutes and specialized secondary schools training teachers for pre-school educational facilities;

3. Certification of teachers and specialists in pre-school facilities to improve standards of Georgian speech;
 4. Updated program of teaching Georgian language and literature designed for republic secondary schools, together with preparation of appropriate textbooks and readers;
 5. Development of a uniform plan of Georgian language instruction in classes 1-11 of secondary schools (speech and writing, phonetics, principles of Georgian grammar, rudiments of Georgian stylistics, lexicology, and theory of linguistics);
 6. Preparation of anthologies for extra-curricular reading and visual teaching aids (paleographic albums, photographic reproductions of Georgian art works, posters and tables of Georgian grammar);
 7. Establishment of study rooms for Georgian language and literature in all secondary, professional-technical, and specialized secondary teaching institutions in the republic, providing them with the latest scientific and pedagogical literature;
 8. Establishment in all higher educational institutions of a chair of Georgian language and literature; introduction of survey courses on Georgian and the history of Georgian literature for students in all areas of specialization;
 9. Establishment of compulsory examinations, both oral and written, in Georgian language and literature for all entrants to institutions of higher education concentrating in the humanities; as well as compulsory examinations in writing for entrants to the Academy of Art, a theatrical institute, or a conservatory, as well as persons entering Georgian SSR VUZ's for technical specialization;
 10. Development of new textbooks in the Georgian language for all fields of study in secondary and higher educational institutions of the republic;
 11. Recruiting of a group of up to 25 persons for the study of Georgian language and literature in secondary schools, professional and technical schools, and higher educational institutions of the republic;
 12. Creation of a coordination service to standardize language instruction within the teaching and educational system;
 13. Drawing up of specific proposals for introducing compulsory instruction in Georgian within non-Georgian schools of the republic;
 14. For persons taking examinations for entrance to non-Georgian departments of Georgian SSR VUZ's, introduction of discussion in the Georgian language about Georgian language and literature (the form of discussion to be at the discretion of the rector);
 15. For non-Georgian departments of philological faculties of Georgian SSR VUZ's, introduction of courses of practical training in Georgian language usage and history of Georgian literature;
 16. Establishment, in the appropriate departments of republic VUZ's, of courses in simultaneous translation (Georgian-Russian, Russian-Georgian, Georgian-English, Georgian-French, Georgian-German, Georgian-Spanish);
 17. Development and preparation for publication of a comprehensive dictionary of the Georgian language for secondary schools; dictionaries of figurative expressions; terminological, orthographic, special-purpose illustrated dictionaries; translation dictionaries (Georgian-Russian, Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Abkhaz, Abkhaz-Georgian, Georgian-Ossetian, Ossetian-Georgian, Georgian-Armenian, Armenian-Georgian, Georgian-Azeri, Azeri-Georgian, as well as appropriate phrase books);
 18. Publication of collected works on methods of teaching Georgian language and literature;
 19. Conducting conferences and meetings on scientific methods of teaching Georgian language and literature;
 20. Rendering effective assistance to Georgian schools and groups studying Georgian beyond republic boundaries (provision of suitable literature, conducting tours to teach methods of instruction);
 21. Preparation and publication of textbooks and self-instruction manuals for persons wishing to study Georgian;
 22. To promote further study of the Iberian-Caucasian languages, bolstering and broadening the pedagogical and material supply base of the Department of Philology at Tbilisi State University imeni I. Dzhevakhishvili;
 23. For persons wishing to study Georgian, establishment of study groups and provision of highly qualified teachers under the auspices of cultural and educational institutions (clubs, libraries);
 24. Organization of competitions in Georgian on a daily basis in Young Pioneer palaces as well as in secondary and higher educational institutions;
 25. Preparation and publication of Georgian-language textbooks and popular Georgian literature for Georgians living abroad;
 26. Establishment of an international Georgian-language summer school offering intensive courses in Georgian to foreigners.
- IV. Radio Broadcasting, Television, and Motion Pictures**
1. Introduction of daily radio and television broadcasts entitled "Dedaznis samreklo" to interpret matters of topical interest pertinent to the Georgian literary language;

2. Increasing the output of Georgian radio and television channels to assure reception for all populated areas of the republic;

3. Further increase in television transmissions in Georgian designed for children;

4. Provision of supplementary funds for staffing and funding to strengthen the material-technical supply base of the Georgian SSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting for television broadcasts in Georgian (news summaries, discussions, art films) for non-Georgian viewers;

5. Creation of instruction films for secondary and higher educational institutions in Georgian, and broadcasting in Georgian of Russian instruction films;

6. Broadening the material-technical base of the Gruziya Film Studio for preparation of Georgian sound tracks in Georgian for films in Russian and foreign languages.

V. Press

1. Republic press coverage of matters pertaining to Georgian language, literature, and culture;

2. Introduction in the republic press of special columns to elucidate matters pertaining to the history of the Georgian language, its functioning under current conditions, and preservation of the purity of the Georgian literary language;

3. Ensuring that staffs of newspapers and journals have personnel skilled in writing.

VI. Communication Services

1. Supplying telegraph network with Georgian typesetting equipment;

2. Publication in Georgian of directory of telephone subscribers;

VII. Technical Equipment and Visual Aids

1. Equipping all ministries, institutions, scientific research institutes, secondary schools, and VUZ's in the republic with the latest computers, displaying color graphics and Georgian typescript, together with Georgian-language instructional software;

2. Development of a phonetic system for teaching Georgian language and literature (phonetic readers and Georgian-language, textbooks for non-Georgians, grammar books to promote the use of conversational Georgian, and others); together with production on a mass scale of records, film transparencies, slides, and videocassettes in the Georgian language;

3. Centralized production of printing presses with Georgian typescript;

4. Mass circulation of albums with examples of Georgian scripts (mrgblovani, nuskhuri, and mkhedruli);

5. Establishment of Georgian-language listening rooms in republic VUZ's;

6. Provision of appropriate means of transport and equipment for expeditions to study dialects of the Kartvelian languages (stationary and portable tape recorders, motion picture and photographic equipment);

7. Systematic recording of Georgian folk songs for mass distribution;

8. Publication in Georgian of maps, reference works, and travel guides;

9. Preparation and publication of a Georgian SSR atlas in Georgian for school use;

10. Preparation and publication of a Georgian SSR atlas in the Georgian language;

11. Preparation and publication of maps in the Georgian language (historical, topographical, political, demographic, ecological, linguistic) for teaching and research;

12. Preparation and publication of a globe in the Georgian language;

13. Preparation and publication of a Vakhushti Bagrationi atlas.

VIII. Publishing

1. Publication of a course of Georgian-language instruction;

2. Publication of an encyclopedia entitled "Georgian Language";

3. Publication of dictionaries of scientific terminology;

4. Publication of dictionaries and phrase books (Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Russian, Abkhaz-Georgian, Georgian-Abkhaz, Ossetian-Georgian, Georgian-Ossetian, German-Georgian, Georgian-German, French-Georgian, Georgian-French, English-Georgian, Georgian-English, Spanish-Georgian, Georgian-Spanish, Italian-Georgian, Georgian-Italian, Greek-Georgian, Georgian-Greek, Latin-Georgian, Georgian-Latin, Armenian-Georgian, Georgian-Armenian, Azeri-Georgian, Georgian-Azeri);

5. Publication of an orthographic dictionary of the Georgian language;

6. Publication of a dictionary of foreign words;

7. Publication of dialect dictionaries of the Kartvelian languages;

8. Publication of dictionaries for use in schools: explanatory, orthographic, terminological; dictionaries of figurative expressions and foreign words; and phrase books (Georgian-Russian, Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Abkhaz, Abkhaz-Georgian, Georgian-Ossetian, Ossetian-Georgian);

9. Subscription edition of Sulkhan-Saba dictionary (in two volumes);
10. Publication of dictionary of Ancient Georgian;
11. Publication of Georgian-language historical dictionary;
12. Publication of condensed Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani dictionary;
13. Publication of explanatory dictionary of the Georgian language (one volume);
14. Publication of explanatory dictionary of the Georgian language (8 volumes);
15. Publication of Georgian stenographic dictionary;
16. Subscription edition of annotated dictionary of persons (8 volumes);
17. Publication of Georgian literature and visual aids suitable for pre-school institutions;
18. Publication of literature in Georgian on teaching methods in all fields for use in secondary and higher educational institutions;
19. Publication of collections (readers) for extra-curricular reading and visual aids (paleographic albums, photo-reproductions of Georgian art, posters and charts to illustrate Georgian grammar);
20. Publication of textbooks and self-instruction manuals for persons desiring to study Georgian independently;
21. Publication of Georgian literary classics (collected works in multiple volumes);
22. Publication of the classics of world literature translated into Georgian;
23. Publication of popular reference guides and brochures on Georgian language and literature in foreign languages;
24. Establishment of special editions of works on Georgian language and literature adapted to the needs of institutions of learning and publishing houses;
25. Establishment of editorial staffs for Georgian language and literature at Sabchota Sakartvelo Publishing House.

IX. Libraries

Acquisition of books on Georgian language and literature for distribution to republic libraries to the maximum extent possible.

X. Information and Consumer Services

1. Authorized use of the Georgian language in the areas of information and consumer services;

2. For general use, issuance in the Georgian language of blanks, forms, questionnaires, receipts, subscription cards, checks, tickets, markers, signs, letterheads, labels, price tags, placards, posters, slogans, envelopes, telegraph forms, postcards, notebooks, directions, advertisements, monuments, and tickets of all kinds;

3. Provision that all instructions issued in the republic are in the Georgian language;

4. Establishment of control over the designation of all kinds of output manufactured in Georgia.

All organizations and departments named in connection with this program are required to submit to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers specific plans for carrying out the measures called for, together with a completion schedule, prior to the close of 1989.

Kazakh SSR

Kazakh SSR Draft Law on Languages

*18300814 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 22 Aug 89 p 1*

["Draft Law of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic on Languages"]

[Text] Language is a nation's greatest property and inalienable symbol. Inescapably bound to the development of a language and the broadening of its social functions are the flowering of a national culture and the future of the nation itself as a historically formed stable community of people.

Guided by the Leninist principles of political self-determination, the equality of nations and the free development of languages and culture, with the goals of improving inter-nationality relations and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples, nationalities and national groups that live in the Kazakh SSR, this Law establishes the legal bases for the functioning and development of languages in the republic.

The Kazakh SSR assures legal guarantees and a respectful attitude towards all the languages that are used in the republic, and protects the inalienable right of citizens of any nationality to the development of their language and culture.

Section I. General Statutes

Article 1. The state language of the Kazakh SSR is the Kazakh language.

The Kazakh SSR provides government protection for the Kazakh language and expresses its concern for active use of the language in government organs and public organizations, institutions of national education, culture and science, in the spheres of service, mass information and other areas.

Article 2. The Kazakh SSR acknowledges the Russian language as the language of inter-nationality communication between the peoples of the USSR.

The Russian language, as the language of inter-nationality communication, on an equal footing with the state language, functions freely on the territory of the Kazakh SSR.

Article 3. The status of the Kazakh language as the state language and the status of the Russian language as the language of inter-nationality communication do not impede the use and development of the languages of other nationalities and national groups living on the territory of the Kazakh SSR.

Article 4. In areas densely populated by the other nationalities and national groups of the Kazakh SSR, their languages may be given, through the established procedure and by decision of the appropriate Soviet of People's Deputies, the status of local official language.

The local official language is utilized on an equal footing with the state language and the language of interethnic communication.

Article 5. The Kazakh SSR expresses the government's concern for the comprehensive development of bilingualism and multilingualism.

The necessary conditions are being created for all citizens who wish to master the state language of the Kazakh SSR, the language of interethnic communication and other languages.

Article 6. The present Law does not regulate the use of languages in interpersonal relations, in military [indistinct], in institutions of a military type, or in religious communities.

Article 7. The Kazakh SSR, in determining the status and procedure for the application of languages in the republic, guarantees all citizens equal freedom in the choice of a language for public activity and equal protection for the national dignity of every person, regardless of his choice of language for vital activities.

Citizens' enjoyment of rights and freedoms in the area of language must not harm the interests of society and the government or the rights of other citizens.

Section II. The Functioning of Languages in Organs of Government Authority and Administration, in Public Organizations and at Enterprises

Article 8. The work language of the organs of government authority and administration, the law enforcement organs, public organizations and enterprises of the Kazakh SSR is the Kazakh language, as well as the language of interethnic communication and the languages of the republic's nationalities and national groups.

Article 9. Acts of republican organs of government authority and administration are made in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

Acts of local organs of authority and administration can be made in the Kazakh, Russian and local official languages.

Article 10. The language of the domestic business correspondence of enterprises, institutions and organizations is the Kazakh, Russian or local official language.

Article 11. Accounting and statistical, financial and technical documentation in the Kazakh SSR is conducted in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

Article 12. Official correspondence within the system of organs of government authority and administration and law enforcement organs, between enterprises, institutions and organizations on the territory of the Kazakh SSR is conducted in the Kazakh language and the language of interethnic communication.

Article 13. Responses of enterprises, institutions and organizations to proposals, inquiries, applications and complaints from citizens and other documents are made in the Kazakh, Russian or official local language.

Article 14. The legal proceedings of the Kazakh SSR are conducted in the state language, in the language of interethnic communication or in the language of the majority of the population in the given location.

Persons participating in the suit who do not know the language in which the legal proceedings are being conducted are guaranteed the right to become completely familiar with the case, to participation in court actions through a translator, and the right to speak in court in their native languages as well.

Investigation and court documents are entrusted to the persons participating in the case according to established procedure, in translation to a language that they understand.

Article 15. Proceedings for cases of administrative violations of rights are conducted in the state language, in the language of interethnic communication or in the language of the majority of the population in the given location.

Persons who do not understand the language of the proceedings are provided with a translator where necessary.

Article 16. In communications between the organs of government authority and administration, institutions, enterprises and organizations of the Kazakh SSR and the organs of government authority and administration, institutions, enterprises and organizations of the USSR and other union republics the language of interethnic communication is utilized.

Article 17. Administrators and workers in the organs of government authority and administration, enterprises, institutions and organizations (law enforcement organs, organs of social security, institutions of national education, culture and health care, trade enterprises, everyday services, communication, transportation, the communal economy, the mass communication and information media) whose duties include systematic contact with citizens of various nationalities, must know the state language and the language of interethnic communication, and in areas densely populated by other nationalities and national groups—their languages as well, to the extent that is necessary for the performance of official functions.

Article 18. The organs of government authority and administration guarantee conditions for the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages, and in areas densely populated by representatives of other nationalities and national groups—of their languages as well.

Section III. Language in the Sphere of Education, Science and Culture

Article 19. The Kazakh SSR guarantees the right of every citizen to the free choice of a language of instruction and study.

This right is provided for by the creation of a broad network of preschool institutions, schools with instruction and study in Kazakh and in Russian or another language as well, with consideration of the interests of the nationalities living in the given area, and with the implementation of policy aimed at spreading the practice of continuous and uninterrupted instruction and study in the native language as a means of cultivating solid skills in the area of national traditions and culture.

Article 20. In general education schools, vocational-technical schools, mid-level special and higher educational institutions the Kazakh language is a mandatory subject in the educational curriculum, and is included in the disciplines listed on the documentation of graduation from an educational institution (the attestation of high school [srednyeye] education, or the diploma of mid-level special and higher education).

In vocational-technical, mid-level special and higher educational institutions in the Kazakh SSR, instruction and study are conducted in the Kazakh and Russian languages, regardless of the educational institution's departmental affiliation. Here the principle of continuity in the language of instruction and study is strictly heeded.

Training of specialists in other languages is conducted according to the requirements of the republic.

Article 21. The Kazakh SSR guarantees that entrance examinations for mid-level special and higher educational institutions are taken in the languages of study in the republic's schools.

The form of entrance examinations on the Kazakh and Russian languages are determined by the educational institutions.

Graduates of vocational-technical, mid-level special and higher educational institutions in the Kazakh SSR must know Kazakh, Russian and other languages to the extent necessary for the performance of professional functions and as determined by the educational curricula.

Article 22. The Kazakh SSR promotes the equal functioning of the Kazakh and Russian languages in the sphere of culture and mass information and creates conditions for the active use in these spheres of the languages of the peoples and national groups in the places of their densest habitation.

Article 23. In the Kazakh SSR equal rights are guaranteed for the functioning of the Kazakh, Russian and other languages in the sphere of science, and the free choice of a language for scientific works are enacted, as well the writing and public defense of dissertations in Kazakh or another language with consideration of the possibilities of a specialized council.

Documentation on the defense of dissertations, with the exception of the manuscript itself, are sent to the USSR Council of Ministers Higher Attestation Commission in Russian, while the dissertation itself is presented in the language of the original.

Article 24. The Kazakh SSR guarantees the publication of scientific works, artistic literature, periodical publications and other printed products, and the propaganda of the achievements of science, technology and culture through the mass information media in the state language, the language of interethnic communication, and in the languages of nationality groups that have concentrated populations in the republic as well.

Article 25. Scientific conferences, symposia and other events of republican and local significance are conducted in the Kazakh and Russian languages, while those concerning the problems of other nationality groups living in the republic are conducted in their native language as well.

Participants in the events are guaranteed translation.

Article 26. The Kazakh SSR promotes the study of the traditional Kazakh written language, based on Arab script, towards scientific goals, for which it is implementing training of the appropriate scientific and pedagogical cadres.

Article 27. The Kazakh SSR promotes the creation of national cultural centers, societies and other public organizations, and grants them the right to introduce proposals for opening preschool institutions, schools, groups and sections in vocational-technical, mid-level special and higher educational institutions, and institutions of culture, and for the creation of creative collectives.

With the goals of developing languages and cultures, national cultural centers, societies and organizations are granted the right to conduct socio-political and mass cultural events, to perform rituals, to carry out the preparation of scientific, popular science, artistic and other literature, periodicals, and radio and television programs, and to conduct other public activities in native languages.

Section IV. The Naming of Populated Areas, Proper Names. Signs and Information.

Article 28. In the Kazakh SSR, every populated area, street, square and other territorial object has one traditional name—for the most part in the Kazakh language, that is reproduced in other languages according to the operating rules.

The names of institutions, enterprises, organizations and their structural subdivisions are given in the Kazakh language and subtitled in Russian, and where necessary—in other languages as well.

Article 29. In writing personal names, patronymics, last names and ethnic names, the orthography of national literary languages is observed. They are relayed through other languages in accordance with the literary norms of those languages.

Article 30. The texts of the official press, stamps, forms for enterprises, institutions and organizations are composed in the Kazakh and the Russian languages.

The texts of signs, announcements, official advertisements, menus, price lists and other visual information is written in the Kazakh and the Russian languages, and in areas densely populated by nationalities and national groups—in their native language as well.

Labels on goods, markings and instructions for goods produced in the republic must contain the necessary information in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

All texts of visual information are arranged in the following manner: on the left or at the top—the text in the Kazakh language, and on the right or at the bottom—the text in Russian, printed in letters of the same size.

Oral information, announcements and advertising are given first in the state language, and then in the language of interethnic communication.

Article 31. Postal and telegraph dispatches are made in the Kazakh and Russian languages within the boundaries of the Kazakh SSR, while those addressed to locations outside of the republic (excluding international)—are in the Russian language.

Section V. Legal Protection for Languages Used on the Territory of the Kazakh SSR

Article 32. In the areas of the state language's functioning to which the action of the present Law applies, the norms of the modern Kazakh literary language are observed.

Article 33. An official's refusal to accept an inquiry, application or complaint, or their incomplete examination due to lack of knowledge of the language will be answerable as specified by law.

Article 34. Limitation of citizens' rights to the choice of language and discrimination based on language will be answerable as specified by law.

Article 35. Soviets of People's Deputies, administrators of ministries, government committees and departments, law enforcements organs, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Kazakh SSR must guarantee fulfillment of the present Law's requirements.

Article 36. Material-technical and financial provision for the realization of the present Law's statutes is the responsibility of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

Article 37. The present Law becomes active from the moment it is approved by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet—with the exception of Articles 17, 20, and 21.

The procedure for introducing the activity of Articles 17, 20 and 21 is being developed by the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and is being ratified by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 38. Control over the present Law's implementation is carried out by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

Kirghiz SSR

Decree on the Draft Law on the State Language of the Kirghiz SSR

18300803 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Aug 89 p 1

[Decree of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Kirghiz SSR Draft Law on the Kirghiz SSR State Language, 14 August 1989]

[Text] The Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To approve in principle the Kirghiz SSR Draft Law on the Kirghiz SSR State Language submitted by the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commissions for Legislative Proposals, Education and Culture and Interethnic Relations and Internationalist Education Issues, and to submit it to public discussion; to publish the Draft Law in republic and oblast newspapers on 18 August 1989.

2. To direct executive committees of oblast, city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, ministries, state committees and agencies and mass media organizations of the Kirghiz SSR to organize the discussion of the Draft and summarize proposals and comments expressed about the draft by people's deputies, citizens, labor collectives and public organizations.

To submit a summary of proposals and comments about the Draft Law to the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium once every 10 days.

3. To establish a working group comprised of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet deputies, members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Commission for the Drafting of the Law, employees of soviets, legal scholars and representatives of the media of the republic for the purpose of summarizing submitted proposals and comments and amending the draft law.

4. To direct the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commissions for Legislative Proposals, Education and Culture and Interethnic Relations and International Education Issues to correct and amend the Draft Law on the Kirghiz SSR State Language based on the results of the popular discussion of the Draft Law and to submit it to the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 16 September 1989 for subsequent presentation to the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

Draft Law on the State Language of the Kirghiz SSR

18300803 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Aug 89 pp 1-2

["Draft Law of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic on the State Language of the Kirghiz SSR"]

[Text] Kirghiz is the language of the indigenous population and the majority of citizens of the Kirghiz SSR. It is one of the most ancient Turkic tongues in which extraordinary cultural treasures have been created.

Due to distortions of leninist principles of nationality and language policy, the use of the Kirghiz language in all areas of public life and government has been restricted, making it necessary to adopt special measures to secure the development and protection of the Kirghiz language with the help of legal acts at the legislative level.

The legislative act defining the status of the Kirghiz language as the state language lays the foundation for protecting and developing the Kirghiz language and the national culture of the Kirghiz people. It will ensure the widespread and effective use of the Kirghiz language in all areas of government and public life in the republic.

The Kirghiz SSR allows the free use of the Russian language as the means of interethnic communication among USSR nationalities and does not restrict the right of citizens of other nationalities to use their mother tongue.

Section 1. General Statements

Article 1. In accordance with the Kirghiz SSR Constitution, the Kirghiz language, in its capacity as the mother tongue of the nationality whose name the republic bears, will be the state language of the Kirghiz SSR.

Article 2. In its capacity as the state language, Kirghiz will be a symbol of the sovereignty of the Kirghiz SSR and will be used in all areas of government and public life, in economics, science and technology, in education and culture and in relations among and within ethnic groups in the Kirghiz SSR.

Article 3. The Kirghiz SSR will guarantee the comprehensive development of the state language and adopt and fund a state program to promote its use and study.

Article 4. The status of Kirghiz as the state language will not limit the use of the Russian language as a means of communication among the peoples of the USSR and the use of languages of other nationalities in the republic.

Article 5. This Law will not apply to the use of languages in the Armed Forces and in border, internal and railroad troops stationed on the territory of the Kirghiz SSR.

Section 2. Citizens' Rights and Guarantees to Choose Their Language

Article 6. In the Kirghiz SSR, every citizen will have the right to choose his language of communication.

Article 7. Citizens of the Kirghiz SSR will have the right to communicate with government agencies, organizations, offices and enterprises of the republic both in the state language and in other languages used in the republic.

Article 8. Management and all other employees of institutions of state power and government, education, public health, culture, communications, transport and consumer and municipal services whose responsibilities include communicating with the public will have to know and use the state language at a level allowing them to carry out their duties.

The level of knowledge of the state language by such employees and the time period in which they have to qualify will be set by the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers and the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

Article 9. All congresses, sessions, conferences, plenums, meetings and symposiums in the Kirghiz SSR will be conducted in the state language. Their participants will be free to use Russian or any other language of communication, providing translation into the state language and Russian.

The working language of international and union-wide conferences and meetings will be determined by the organizing committees of those events.

Article 10. The teaching of the state language and other mother tongues to children will be the responsibility of their parents.

Section 3. The Language of Institutions of State Power and Government

Article 11. The state language will be used in the daily activities of Kirghiz SSR institutions of state power and

government. It will be used for conducting business and at conferences and business meetings, with translation into Russian available for persons who do not know the state language.

Article 12. Local institutions of state power and government in areas inhabited by other ethnic groups such as Uzbeks, Tajiks, Germans, Tatars, Dungans and Uighurs will have the right to use their mother tongue. For persons who do not know those languages appropriate translation will be provided.

Article 13. Institutions of state power and government will issue acts in the state language and publish them both in the state language and in Russian.

Article 14. In their relations with union-wide institutions of state power and government, Kirghiz SSR institutions of state power and government will use Russian, and with state institutions of other union republics both the state language and Russian.

In communicating with foreign states, the state language will be used as well as Russian, since the latter is one of the languages of international communication.

Article 15. Kirghiz SSR institutions of state power and government, as well as their employees, will communicate to the public using the state language, while those who do not know that language will be able to use Russian or another language, providing translation when needed.

Institutions of state power and government will answer letters, appeals or complaints by citizens either in the state language or in Russian.

Article 16. Institutions of state power and government will issue documents to citizens both in the state language and in Russian.

Section 4. Use of State Language at Enterprises, Organizations and Agencies

Article 17. At enterprises, organizations and agencies on the territory of the Kirghiz SSR, internal business will be conducted in the state language and in Russian, with a gradual shift of all business communications to the state language.

Correspondence between enterprises, organizations and agencies and their written communications with institutions of state power and government will be conducted either in the state language or in Russian.

Article 18. Technical or project documentation prepared by enterprises, organizations or agencies of the Kirghiz SSR for use in the republic will be written either in the state language or in Russian.

Article 19. Accounting reports and financial documents of enterprises, organizations and agencies will be written either in the state language or in Russian. Reports and

financial documents prepared for use outside the Kirghiz SSR will be written in Russian.

Article 20. Management of enterprises, organizations and agencies will create conditions for labor collectives to study and become fluent in the state language.

Section 5. The Language of Education, Science and Culture

Article 21. The state language will be the main language of instruction and education in the Kirghiz SSR educational system, at preschool care centers, general schools and vocational and technical, specialized and higher education institutions. At the same time, citizens will be free to choose their language of education.

Preschool centers, general schools and vocational and technical, specialized and higher education institutions where instruction is conducted in Russian or another language will offer classes and facilities to study the state language. Graduates of educational institutions must take an examination in the state language.

Preschool centers, general schools and vocational and technical, specialized and higher education institutions where instruction is conducted in the state language will offer classes and facilities to study the Russian language as a means of interethnic communication of the peoples of the USSR. Graduates of educational institutions must take an examination in the Russian language.

Article 22. Conditions will be created in the Kirghiz SSR for those who wish to study the Kirghiz alphabet based on the Arabic and Latin script at general schools and specialized and higher education institutions concentrating on humanities and conducting instruction in Kirghiz

Article 23. The Kirghiz SSR will offer and enforce the freedom to choose the language of scientific research while encouraging scientists to work in the state language by creating an appropriate scientific board, increasing the publication of works in the state language, etc.

Defense of scientific theses for the purpose of earning academic degrees in science will be conducted either in the state language or in Russian.

Article 24. In the Kirghiz SSR, the main language in the area of the arts, mass media, propaganda and book publishing will be the state language. At the same time, cultural interests of the republic's residents who use Russian and other languages will be respected.

Article 25. In areas inhabited by other ethnic and national groups such as Uzbeks, Tajiks, Germans, Tatars, Dungans and Uighurs, education and dissemination of publications and information in the mother tongue, as well as the development of ethnic culture, will be provided.

Section 6. Use of State Language in the Legal System and in Arbitration, Notary Public Functions and Civil Records

Article 26. In accordance with Article 158 of the Kirghiz SSR Constitution, the legal system will function in the state language or in the language of the majority population of the surrounding area.

Participants of legal proceedings who do not know the language in which they are conducted may use their native language and will be provided a translator as specified in the KiSSR Legal Procedures Code.

Article 27. Kirghiz SSR arbitration authorities will function either in the state language or in Russian.

Article 28. Notary public and civil records functions will be provided either in the state language or in Russian.

Section 7. The Language in Titles, Names and Information

Article 29. In the Kirghiz SSR, geographical names and names of cities, population centers, squares, streets and other places, agencies, enterprises and organizations will be provided in Kirghiz and Russian.

Article 30. In spelling and using Kirghiz names and surnames, national traditions and rules of the Kirghiz language will be observed.

Citizens of Kirghiz nationality will have the right to derive their surname from the given name of the father by adding words "uulu" or "tegin" for male children and "kyzy" or "aycha" for female ones, or without the addition of these words, by using their given name followed by the given name of the father, as in Azat Askar.

Proper names and surnames from other languages will be spelled and used in the Kirghiz language in accordance with the rules of transcribing proper names from foreign languages.

Article 31. Texts on official seals, stamps and forms of agencies, enterprises and organizations will be written in the state language with Russian duplicates provided.

Article 32. Signs, announcements, advertisements, price lists and other public information will be provided in the state language and Russian.

Oral information will be provided first in the state language and then in Russian.

Article 33. Postal and telegraph correspondence within the Kirghiz SSR will be accepted in the state language or in Russian, and that sent outside the republic in Russian, except for international mail.

Article 34. Product labels, directions, lists of goods and instructions will be written both in the state language and in Russian.

Names used by companies as their registered trademarks may not be translated into other languages.

Section 8. Protection of the State Language

Article 35. In the official usage of the state language, the existing norms of the Kirghiz literary language will be respected.

Norms of the Kirghiz literary language will be established by the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and enacted upon approval by the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 36. Managements of institutions of state power and administration, enterprises, organizations and agencies of the Kirghiz SSR will enforce this Law within their jurisdiction.

Article 37. The protection of the state language of the republic will be the responsibility of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet's Commission on the Issues of the Development of Culture, Language, Ethnic and Interethnic Relations and Traditions and Protection of Historical Heritage and in cities and other population centers by local soviets of people's deputies.

Article 38. In the Kirghiz SSR, disrespectful or hostile attitude to the state or any other language, premeditated violation of the right of citizens to choose their language and humiliation of citizens based on language will not be permitted and will be punished according to the law.

Article 39. The Kirghiz SSR will ensure the preservation, development and study of the Kirghiz language outside the republic and abroad using channels of international cooperation.

Article 40. The order and the deadlines for implementing the present Law will be determined by the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

Latvian SSR

[Latvian SSR Law on Languages; published in FBIS-SOV-89-104, 1 Jun 89, p 45]

Lithuanian SSR

[Decree on the Use of the State Language of the Lithuanian SSR; published in FBIS-SOV-89-023, 6 Feb 89, p 74]

Moldavian SSR

Draft Law on the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR

18001608 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Aug 89 p 3

["Draft Law of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR"]

[Text] In order to eliminate deformations in linguistic structure in the Moldavian SSR and ensure state protection of the Moldavian language, which is one of the main prerequisites of the existence of the Moldavian nation in its sovereign national-state formation, of ensuring its comprehensive functioning on the territory of the Moldavian SSR and of regulating the national and linguistic relations in the republic, the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

To supplement the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Moldavian SSR with Article 70(1) of the following content:

Article 70(1). The state language of the Moldavian SSR is Moldavian, which functions in political, economic, social and cultural life and is based on the Latin alphabet.

The Moldavian SSR guarantees the preservation and development of the language of the Gagauz people, a large number of whom live in the republic.

The Moldavian SSR guarantees conditions on its territory for the development and use of Russian as the language of international communication between the peoples of the USSR, as well as the native languages of other nationalities.

The procedure for using the languages and their interaction with the state language is determined by the Law of the Moldavian SSR "On the Functioning of Languages in the Moldavian SSR".

Draft Law on Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR

18001608 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Aug 89 p 3

["Draft Law of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR"]

[Text] Consolidation of the status of the Moldavian language as the state language by the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Moldavian SSR allows the restoration of the republic's absolute sovereignty and creates the necessary guarantees for its full-fledged and comprehensive use in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. The Moldavian SSR encourages the Moldavians living beyond the borders of the republic and, taking into account the linguistic similarities between Moldavian and Rumanian, the Rumanians living in the USSR to obtain an education and meet their cultural needs in their native language.

By giving Moldavian the status of state language, the Moldavian SSR guarantees the protection of the constitutional rights of the citizens of any nationality living in the Moldavian SSR, regardless of the language used, under the conditions of equality of all citizens under the Law.

In order to preserve and develop the Gagauz language, the Moldavian SSR creates the necessary guarantees for consequent expansion of its social functions in areas where the Gagauz people live.

The Moldavian SSR guarantees conditions for the use and development of Russian as the language of international communication between the peoples of the USSR, as well as the languages of other nationalities living in the republic.

Section I. General Provisions

Article 1. Moldavian, which is based on the Latin alphabet, is the state language of the Moldavian SSR. As the state language, Moldavian is used in political, economic, social and cultural life and thus functions as the language of international communication in the republic.

The Moldavian SSR guarantees all inhabitants of the republic free study of the state language at the level necessary to fulfill official duties.

Article 2. In areas where a large number of Gagauz people live, the state, Gagauz or Russian language is the language of the official spheres of life.

Article 3. As the language of international communication between the peoples of the USSR, Russian, which after the state language is the most used language in the Moldavian SSR, is used in spheres stipulated by this

Law, which ensures national-Russian and Russian-national communication (bilingual), and is also used in relations with other Soviet republics.

Article 4. The Moldavian SSR guarantees the use of Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Ivrit, Yiddish, Romany and the languages of other ethnic groups living in the republic in order to meet their national and cultural needs.

Article 5. This Law does not regulate the use of languages in interpersonal relationships, military units and institutions and subdepartments of the USSR Ministry of Defense, or military units of the USSR Committee of State Security and USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Section II. Rights and Guarantees of the Citizen in Choice of Language

Article 6. In relations with agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations, as well as with enterprises, institutions and organizations located in the Moldavian SSR, the language of oral or written communication, Moldavian or Russian, is chosen by the citizen. In areas where the Gagauz people live, the citizen also has the right to use the Gagauz language in the above-mentioned relations.

In areas where the majority of the population is Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian or another nationality, the native or other acceptable language is used for communication.

Article 7. In order to guarantee a citizen's right to his choice of language, the supervisors and employees of the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations, as well as employees of enterprises, institutions and organizations who communicate with citizens in the line of duty (public health, peoples' education, the spheres of service, trade, mass media, emergency service, transportation, communal housing industry, law-enforcement agencies, etc.), regardless of their nationality, are required to learn sufficient Moldavian, Russian and, in areas where the Gagauz people live, Gagauz, to enable them to fulfill their professional obligations. The volume and level of knowledge of languages is determined in a procedure established by the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR on the basis of the legislation in force.

Article 8. The choice of language for those making speeches at congresses, sessions, plenums, conferences and meetings held in the Moldavian SSR is not restricted.

Section III. Language in Agencies of State Authority, State Administration and Public Organizations, in Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Article 9. The state language, which will be introduced gradually, is the working language in the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations. Translation into Russian is provided.

The state language is the language of business correspondence in the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations. If necessary, the documents are translated into Russian.

In areas where the Gagauz people live, the state, Gagauz or Russian language is the working language and language of business correspondence in the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations.

The state, native or other acceptable language is the language of legislative enactments and business correspondence of the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations in areas where the absolute majority of the population is Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian or another nationality.

Article 10. Formal documents of the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations are formulated and accepted in the state language with subsequent translation into Russian, and in areas where the Gagauz people live, they can be accepted in the state, Gagauz or Russian language with subsequent translation into the other two languages, respectively.

Formal documents of local agencies of state authority located in areas where the absolute majority of the population is Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian or another nationality can be accepted in the native or other acceptable language with subsequent translation into the state language.

Article 11. Moldavian and Russian (in areas where the Gagauz people live, Moldavian, Gagauz and Russian) are used in written correspondence between the agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations and a citizen, and when he is issued documents, the citizen chooses Moldavian or Russian or Moldavian and Russian (in areas the Gagauz people live, Moldavian, as well as Gagauz or Russian, or Moldavian, Gagauz and Russian). During oral communication with a citizen, the officials converse in the state language prior to clarification of the language of communication, or if this language is not understood, in Russian or another acceptable language.

The agencies of state authority and state administration, public organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations accept and review documents presented by citizens in Moldavian or Russian (in areas where the Gagauz people live, in Moldavian, Gagauz or Russian). A translation into Moldavian or Russian with the notarized signature of the translator should be affixed to documents presented in other languages.

Article 12. Business correspondence and the compilation of documentation in enterprises, institutions and organizations located in the Moldavian SSR are carried out in the state language.

The need to use not only the state language, but also Russian or another acceptable language, in business correspondence and the compilation of documentation

is determined by the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR on the basis of the principles of this Law.

Article 13. Communication between agencies of state authority and state administration, as well as between them and enterprises, institutions and organizations located in the Moldavian SSR, is carried out in the state language (in areas where the Gagauz people live, in the state, Gagauz or Russian language).

Article 14. Documentation and any other information sent beyond the borders of the Moldavian SSR is formulated in the Russian language or in another acceptable language.

Section IV. Language of Business Correspondence for Criminal, Civil and Administrative Cases, Arbitration, Notaryship, Agencies for Registering Civil Deeds

Article 15. Criminal, civil and administrative cases in the Moldavian SSR are conducted in the state language or in the language acceptable to the majority of participants in the case.

Participants in the case who do not know the language in which the legal proceedings are being conducted are guaranteed the right to familiarize themselves with the material of the case, participate in the legal and investigatory proceedings through an interpreter and speak and testify in their native language.

Investigatory and legal documents are presented to the accused, defendant or other persons participating in the case in a translation into the language which they speak in accordance with the procedure established by procedural legislation.

Article 16. The agencies of state arbitration carry out their activity in the state language, and in cases where one of the parties of a dispute is located beyond the borders of the republic, this activity is carried out in Russian.

Article 17. Notary business correspondence in the state notary offices and executive committees of the rayon, city, settlement and rural Councils of Peoples' Deputies and proceedings in the agencies of registration of civil deeds of the Moldavian SSR are conducted in the state language (in areas where the Gagauz people live, in the state, Gagauz or Russian language).

In the executive committees of the local Councils of Peoples' Deputies, documents are formulated in the state language (or in the Russian language if the citizen desires), and in notary offices and agencies of registration of civil deeds, in the state and Russian languages.

Section V. Language in Education, Science and Culture

Article 18. The Moldavian SSR guarantees the right to obtain preschool, secondary, special secondary, professional-technical and higher education in Moldavian and Russian and creates conditions for the citizens of other

nationalities living in the republic to obtain an education in their native language (Gagauz, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Yiddish, etc.).

Article 19. Preschool institutions and schools providing general education are founded on the principle of monolingualism. Business correspondence, conferences, meetings and audiovisual agitation are carried out in them in the language of education.

Mixed preschool institutions and schools providing general education are created in those population areas where the number of young children and pupils makes it impossible to open monolingual preschool institutions and general education schools. Conferences, meetings and audiovisual agitation are carried out in them to an equal degree in the corresponding languages of education, and business correspondence is carried out in the state language.

Article 20. In special secondary, professional-technical and higher educational institutions, education is guaranteed in the state and Russian languages in accordance with the fields of expertise required in the Moldavian SSR. In order to meet the economic and cultural demands of the republic, educational groups and streams are created with education in the languages which function in the Moldavian SSR (Gagauz, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Yiddish, etc.). In special-purpose national groups, the teaching of special disciplines is carried out in the native language of the pupils or students.

Article 21. The purposeful study of the Moldavian language (in classes and groups with instruction in Russian or another language) and the Russian language (in classes and groups with instruction in Moldavian or another language) as an educational subject is guaranteed in every educational institution.

When graduating from an educational institution, the pupils and students sit finals in Moldavian and Russian, respectively, which creates conditions for ensuring true bilingualism.

Article 22. The Moldavian SSR creates the necessary conditions for developing Moldavian and Gagauz science and culture, and also for scientific and cultural activity in other languages which function in the republic. Defense of dissertations is conducted in Moldavian, Russian or another language determined by the appropriate special council.

Article 23. Scientific and practical scientific conferences, symposiums and seminars and other legislative enactments of republican significance are conducted in the state language (a translation being provided into Russian), and legislative enactments of union significance are conducted in Russian.

Section VI. Language in Names and Information

Article 24. Population areas and other geographic sites in the Moldavian SSR have a sole official name in their

original Moldavian form (without translation and adaptation) taking into account the historical traditions of the particular area. The correct written form of names of population areas and other geographic sites is determined in accordance with the appropriate reference book.

The names of squares, streets, alleys and urban regions are formulated in the state language without translation (in areas where the Gagauz people live, in Gagauz), and in rural areas where the majority of the population is Ukrainian or Bulgarian, these names are formulated in the acceptable language.

Article 25. The names of ministries of state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations and their structural subdepartments are formulated in the state language and translated into Russian (in areas where the Gagauz people live, they are also translated into the Gagauz language). Proper nouns in names (enclosed in parentheses) are not translated, but transliterated.

Article 26. The personal name of a citizen of the Moldavian SSR consists of a first name (or several names) and last name (single or double). Last names do not change according to gender and the patronymic is used without a suffix. When translating Moldavian first and last names into other languages, the specific character of their written form in Moldavian is preserved (without adaptation).

The personal name of a citizen of the Moldavian SSR of European nationality consists of a first name (or several names) and last name (single or double). In identification cards, the patronymic between the first and last name is used without a suffix, adding the word "ben-" (male) and "bat-" (female).

Gagauz first and last names are written in accordance with the specific spelling of the Gagauz language. The spelling of first and last names of representatives of other nationalities living in the republic is not regulated by this Law.

Article 27. Official forms and the texts of seals and stamps are issued in Moldavian and Russian (in appropriate areas, in the state, Gagauz and Russian languages).

Forms used in the social sphere (in communication services, savings banks, enterprises of everyday repairs and other services, etc.) are issued in Moldavian and Russian (in appropriate areas, in the state, Gagauz and Russian languages) and are filled out in one of the languages of the form as the citizen desires.

Article 28. Signs with the names of agencies of state authority, state administration, public organizations, enterprises and organizations and signs with the names of squares, streets, alleys, population areas and other geographical sites are made in the state and Russian languages (in appropriate areas, in the state, Gagauz and Russian languages) and arranged to the left (above) in

the state language and to the right (below) in Russian, in appropriate areas, to the left (above) in the Gagauz language, to the right (below) in Moldavian, then (further to the right and lower) in Russian.

Article 29. The texts of public announcements, notifications, advertisements and other visual information is formulated in the state language (in appropriate areas, in the state and in the Gagauz or Russian languages) and can be translated into Russian (in the appropriate areas, into Gagauz or Russian).

The names of commodities and products, labels of commodities, markings, instructions for commodities produced in the republic and any visual information presented to the population of the republic are written in the state language (in appropriate areas, in the state and Gagauz or Russian languages) and can be translated into Russian or other languages (in appropriate areas, into Gagauz, Russian or other languages).

In all cases, the texts of visual information is arranged in accordance with the procedure stipulated in Article 28 of this Law. The writing of the text in the state language should not be smaller than the writing of the text in the other languages.

In rural areas where the majority of the population is Ukrainian or Bulgarian, visual information can also be formed in the appropriate languages.

Section VII. Protection of Languages

Article 30. The supervisors of agencies of state authority, state administration and public organizations, as well as enterprises, institutions and organizations located in the Moldavian SSR, are personally responsible for non-observance of the stipulations of this Law within the spheres under their jurisdiction in accordance with the legislation in force.

Article 31. The creation of obstacles to the functioning of the state and other languages on the territory of the republic, as well as infringement of the rights of citizens for linguistic reasons is made answerable in accordance with the legislation.

Article 32. Monitoring of the observance of this Law in the republic is carried out by the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR through a commission created especially for this purpose, and in the rayons (cities), through corresponding Councils of Peoples' Deputies.

Draft Law on Restoring Latin Script to the Moldavian Language

18001608 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in
Russian 20 Aug 89 p 3

["Draft Law of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on Restoring Latin Script to the Moldavian Language"]

[Text] The conversion the Moldavian language, a Romance language in origin and structure, into Latin

script based on a scientifically recognized more accurate correlation between the Latin alphabet, its phonetics and grammar, takes into consideration the suggestions of the citizens of the republic and is called upon to promote the elimination of deformations in the language which have occurred due to a series of objective and subjective reasons, to augment the linguistic culture of the Moldavian people and the role of scientific, moral and ethical, cultural, psychological-didactic and social factors in the development of the Moldavian language.

Article 1. To translate the written language of Moldavian into the Latin alphabet.

Article 2. To affirm the Moldavian alphabet:

A a «a», Ă ă «ă», B b «be»,
C c «ce», D d «de», E e «ee»,
F f «fe», G g «ghe», H h «ha»,
I i «i», Î î «i», J j «je», L l
«le», M m «me», N n «ne», O
o «o», P p «pe», R r «re», S
s «se», Ș ș «ș», T t «te», Ț ț
«țe», U u «u», V v «ve», X x
«ics», Z z «ze».

The letters K k, Q q, Y y, W w are used in proper nouns and neologisms of international character.

Article 3. To declare the Law of the Moldavian SSR of 10 February, 1941 concerning the "Translation of the Written Language of Moldavian from the Latin into the Cyrillic Alphabet" to be invalid.

Decree on the Draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring Functioning of Languages in the Moldavian SSR

18001607A Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 22 Aug 89 pp 2-3

["Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR," 18 August 1989]

[Text] Having heard the report by Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Comrade M.S. Platon on the draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR, the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To approve on the whole the draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR, drawn up by Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, and also the draft Resolution of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet on the

question at hand, and to bring them up for examination by the 13th Session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

2. To publish in the press the draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR, so that the citizens of the republic may familiarize themselves with it.

Draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR

18001607B Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 22 Aug 89 pp 2-3

["Draft State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR"]

[Text] A most important principle of our multinational state is the free development and equal use by all citizens of their native languages, in various spheres of state, social and cultural life. This principle is taking on special significance in the conditions of perestroika and the growth of national self-awareness, and brings out the problem of the study of the language of the nation after whom the republic was named, by all the citizens who dwell on its territory, along with the simultaneous development of other languages as well.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 25 January 1989, "On Preparation of Moldavian SSR Draft Laws on the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Republic;" of 30 March 1989, "On Moldavian SSR Draft Laws, 'On the Status of the Moldavian SSR State Language' and 'On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR,'" and, the resolution of 19 May 1989, "On the Moldavian SSR Draft Law, 'On the Transfer of the Written Moldavian Language to Latin Script,'" a Comprehensive State Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the USSR has been drawn up.

Taking part in drawing up the program were the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Culture; Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade]; State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Gosplan; the Ministry of Finance; creative societies and social organizations. Maximum consideration was given to the opinion of the ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies. Proposals from private citizens were examined as well.

As a result of examination of the drafts of the aforementioned Laws of the Moldavian SSR and the State Comprehensive Programs, the appropriate changes and additions were introduced at the 17-18 August 1989 sessions of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The goal of the present State Comprehensive Program is to put into effect the provisions of the aforementioned Laws of the Moldavian SSR, which stipulate concrete measures for each of the languages used within the bounds of the republic, which should promote improving the state of interethnic relations, and above all the national-language relations.

The State Comprehensive Program is directed toward realizing the most important principles of a unified multinational state, which in turn presupposes the equality of nationalities and nations in questions of language.

The measures envisaged by the State Comprehensive Program concern the conditions for the functioning and study of languages from various aspects: working out the scientific-methodological principles of their assimilation; organizing the process of language training in all types of academic institutions, pre-school institutions and working collectives; preparation and publication of the appropriate textbooks and training aids; increasing the output of literature in the languages which function in the republic; training and skill enhancement of teaching cadres and others; expanding the participation of the mass information media in the matter of language development and study; and raising the level of speech standards.

The State Comprehensive Program defines concrete measures for ensuring the step-by-step transition of the written Moldavian language to Latin letters, as indicated by the corresponding Law of the Moldavian SSR.

It is planned to achieve complete realization of the State Comprehensive Program gradually; on the whole, before 1995, in strict accordance with the Law of the Moldavian SSR.

A significant amount of material resources and financial assets will be required to implement all the measures stipulated in the State Comprehensive Program. They will be sought out in the process of drawing up the plans for the economic and social development of the republic and the formulation of the State Budget of the Moldavian SSR.

At the same time, social organizations and individual citizens will be afforded the opportunity to play a material role in implementing the measures associated with the State Comprehensive Program. It is planned to open a special bank account for these purposes.

THE MOLDAVIAN LANGUAGE

Functioning of the Moldavian Language

The universal functioning of the Moldavian language, in Latin letters, as the state language of the Moldavian SSR shall be ensured in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the republic.

Permanently.

Ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, social

organizations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and academic institutions shall:

Organize at no cost to the citizens of the republic, the study of the state language on a level necessary to carry out official obligations. For these purposes, textbooks, training aids, and dictionaries shall be published in the required quantities; permanent republic courses shall be opened for training methodologists and instructors for Moldavian language training, making use of intensive training methods. Workers in public education and culture, journalists, and students at higher educational institutions shall be widely recruited as the leaders of study groups, courses and seminars.

The question of establishing a republic center for accelerated study of the Moldavian language shall be studied.

By the end of 1989, in strict observance of the principle of voluntarism, a group of people shall be defined, who wish to study the Moldavian language; the appropriate conditions shall be established; instructors shall be allocated; and studies shall be organized.

1989-1995

Ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and academic institutions

Work out and introduce proposals on setting up a Republic Inter-Agency Terminological Commission, the resolution of which would be mandatory for all ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies, enterprises, institutions and organizations; publish technological information bulletins annually; and, form a self-financing translation center under the aforementioned Commission.

1989

The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Education [Minobrazovaniye], Goskomizdat and the Ministry of Finance

In accordance with the Moldavian SSR Law, "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR," introduce by stages the state language as the working language and language of office work in the organs of state power, state administration and social organizations.

Ensure, at the same time, translation of the required documents and materials into the Russian language.

In the localities where the majority of the citizens of Gagauz nationality dwell, the working language and the language of office work shall be the state language, or the Gagauz or Russian languages.

Effective January 1995

In the cities of Bendery, Dubossary, Rybnitsa; in Tiraspol and the urban-type settlement of Dnestrovsk; and in Grigoriopol'skiy, Dubossarskiy, Kamenskiy, Rybnitskiy

and Slobodzeyskiy Rayons—commencing 1 January 1996, the ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, and social organizations

Ensure that documents of the authorities of state, state administration and social organizations are drawn up and adopted in the state language, with subsequent translation into the Russian language; and in localities where the majority of the citizens of Gagauz nationality dwell, into the state language; or into Gagauz, or into Russian, with subsequent translation into the two respective languages.

Effective 1 January 1994

In the cities of Bendery, Dubossary, Rybnitsa and Tiraspol, and the urban-type settlement of Dnestrovsk; and in Grigoriopolskiy, Dubossarskiy, Kamenskiy, Rybnitskiy and Slobodzeyskiy Rayons, effective 1 January 1995; and, in localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality, effective 1 January 1996.

Ministries, state committees, departments and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Implement the transition to office work and handling of documentation in the state language at enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Effective 1 January 1995

In the cities of Bendery, Dubossary, Rybnitsa, Tiraspol and the urban-type settlement of Dnestrovsk; and in Grigoriopolskiy, Dubossarskiy, Kamenskiy, Rybnitskiy and Slobodzeyskiy Rayons and in the localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality, effective 1 January 1996.

Ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

To the extent necessary introduce suggestions to the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers on the use of not only the state language in office-work and in handling documentation at enterprises, institutions and organizations—but also Russian or some other acceptable language, on the basis of the principles of the Moldavian SSR Law, "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR."

In 1989 and 1990

Ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Carry out the transition to conducting criminal, civil and administrative cases in the Moldavian SSR in the state language, or in a language acceptable to the majority of the persons taking part in the case.

Effective 1 January 1994

In localities with a populace of the Gagauz nationality—effective 1 January 1996, the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Justice and MVD

Ensure that the organs of state arbitrazh conduct their business in the state language; and in cases when one of the parties is situated outside the bounds of the republic—in the Russian language.

Effective 1 January 1995

In the cities of Bendery, Dubossary, Rybnitsa, Tiraspol and in the urban-type settlement of Dnestrovsk; and in Grigoriopolskiy, Dubossarskiy, Kamenskiy, Rybnitskiy and Slobodzeyskiy Rayons, effective 1 January 1996

Moldavian SSR Gosarbitrazh [State Board of Arbitration]

Carry out notarial services in state notarial offices and executive committees of rayon, city, settlement and village Soviets of People's Deputies, and also office work at organs for registration of civil documents, in the state language; and in localities where the populace is of Gagauz nationality—in the state language, and also in the Gagauz or Russian languages.

At the same time, upon a citizen's request, ensure issuance of documents in the Russian language as well.

Effective 1 January 1994

In localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality—

Effective 1 January 1996

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Justice, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Provide for issuing to the citizens documents with their personal names writtin on it in accordance with the requirements which derive from the Law of the Moldavian SSR, "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR."

Effective 1 January 1991

Ministries, state committees, departments and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

For the purposes of implementing the transition to office work at organs of state power, state administration and social organizations; and at enterprises, institutions and organizations—ensure that the required amount of blank forms, record cards and other kinds of printed materials are drawn up and printed.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, ministries, state committees, departments and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

In accordance with the Moldavian SSR Law, "On the Return of Latin Script to the Moldavian Language, shall:"

During the years 1990-1993, carry out the transition to Latin script for documentation in the spheres of socio-political, economic and cultural life of the republic. Set about re-equipping the enterprises of the printing

industry and computer complexes with printing means which utilize Latin script; retool and reconstruct a portion of the existing printing facilities to ensure publication in Latin script of newspapers and magazines;

Switch to Latin script at all levels of the public education system, and at the same time resolve questions of training and retraining teachers and instructors, and the workers in printing enterprises associated with the manufacture of printing products on the basis of Latin script; and resolve questions of designing and publishing the required amount of textbooks, training aids, and methodological literature for general educational schools, children's pre-school institutions, vocational-technical schools and higher and secondary specialized academic institutions;

Switch to Latin script the Moldavian texts of signs on buildings of the organs of state power and administration, social organizations, enterprises institutions and organizations, and academic institutions; as well as signs showing the names of cities, villages and other geographic features, streets and squares, and all visual information in populated places and along the main transportation routes;

During the years 1994-1995, complete the translation to Latin script of all documentation in all spheres of sociopolitical, economic and cultural life. Ensure for these purposes the manufacture in the full amount of the necessary printing products; issuing the populace with personal identification papers; and maintaining post and telegraph communication on the territory of the republic, making use of Latin script;

During 1989 and 1990 organize study of the orthographical norms of the Moldavian language with Latin script at enterprises, institutions, organizations, academic institutions, and at the citizens' places of residence. Prepare and publish the required amount of reference literature for this purpose;

During the period of transition, ensure, when desired and upon request by authors and subscribers to publications, that the republic newspaper and magazines; city, rayon and large-circulation newspapers, and other subscription publications—works of fiction, scientific and popular literature—are printed in the Moldavian language, using Slavic letters.

The appropriate publishers shall maintain the required material-technical base for these purposes.

Moldavian SSR Gosplan, Gossnab, the Ministry of Education, and Goskomizdat; ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies; enterprises, institutions, organizations and academic institutions

Render all possible assistance in the study of the Moldavian language and in satisfying the cultural needs of the Moldavian population living outside the republic.

Maintain in this matter close mutual ties with the local organizations of the appropriate union republics; and send upon their request the necessary textbooks, training aids, methodological and other literature, as well as the periodical press in the Moldavian language; and render practical assistance in the training and re-training of pedagogical cadres, and for resolving other questions.

Permanently

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Goskomizdat and Gosteleradio

Moldavian Language Training at Academic Institutions

Work out the scientific-pedagogical foundation for a unified program of Moldavian language training, encompassing children's pre-school institutions, general-educational schools, vocational-technical schools, secondary special and higher academic institutions.

1989-1993

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and Academy of Sciences

Establish at the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education a coordinating council on questions of instruction of the Moldavian language and other languages at academic institutions of all levels.

In 1989

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, and ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision, shall work out and put into action:

A new program for education and training of children in pre-school institutions, based on the priority of one's native language;

Variant programs on the Moldavian language for general-educational schools; and

Academic plans for the specialty, "Moldavian Language and Literature," in higher educational institutions.

1989-1992

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Introduce Moldavian language training in the upper grades of general-educational schools in which Moldavian is the language of instruction, in Moldavian groups at vocational-technical schools, and in the republic's secondary special and higher academic institutions.

1989-1993

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, and ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervisions

Implement the division of classes in groups for Moldavian language training in Moldavian schools, vocational-technical schools, secondary special and higher academic institutions.

1989-1993

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, and ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision

Introduce an expanded course of Moldavian language study at philological departments of the republic's higher academic institutions.

In 1990

Taking into account the wishes of the students, organize courses for the training of cadres of mass professions taught in the Moldavian language, providing them with the necessary textbooks and study aids.

1990-1993

Ministries, state committees, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Organize at the corresponding departments of higher academic institutions, courses for training translation specialists as well as simultaneous interpreters.

1989-1990

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Work out and implement concrete measures directed toward improving the level of Moldavian language instruction in the republic's academic institutions in which Russian is the language of instruction.

1989

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education shall prepare and publish:

Academic-methodological complexes on the Moldavian language in accordance with the new programs;

Academic programs and training aids for a course of linguistic disciplines (Contemporary Moldavian Language, and the History of the Moldavian Language) for higher and secondary specialized academic institutions; and

Cartographic products in the Moldavian language, required for academic and scientific purposes.

1990-1995

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Academy of Sciences, and Goskomizdat

Develop packages of applied programs in the Moldavian language, and to the extent that academic institutions are equipped with electronic computers, introduce them to the academic process.

1989-1995

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Accomplish the translation of textbooks on special disciplines into the Moldavian language, and also design and publish original academic and methodological literature in the Moldavian language for higher and secondary specialized academic institutions and vocational-technical schools.

1989-1995

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat, and ministries, state committees and departments, which have academic institutions under their supervision

In consideration of the increasing demand for Moldavian language and literature teachers, work out and implement concrete measures to expand their training at the republic's higher academic institutions.

1989-1995

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and Gosplan

Television, Radio, the Press, and Culture

Expand the spectrum of television and radio broadcasts and press articles on questions of the history of the Moldavian language and the paths for its further development, and on standards of speech and stylistics. Make maximum use of the mass information media for the purposes of optimizing the study of the Moldavian language and its popularization.

1989-1995

The Moldavian SSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting, the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and Academy of Sciences, and the editors of newspapers and magazines

Organize an academic center for raising the level of culture of Moldavian speech among workers in the sphere of culture and the arts.

1989-1995

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Culture

Ensure the production of all motion pictures from the Moldova-Film motion picture studio, regardless of which language they were created in, in the Moldavian language. Dub and subtitle in the Moldavian language up to 50 percent of the motion pictures in nationwide circulation.

Permanently

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Culture

Produce a series of video-films and phonograph records with academic programs on the Moldavian language and literature.

1990-1995**The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Culture**

Study the question and offer a proposal on establishing a Moldavian- language popular scientific-technical magazine for young people.

1990**The Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, and the Moldavian SSR Writers' Union****Moldavian Language Research**

Prepare the appropriate groundwork and introduce a proposal to set up on the facilities of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature, independent institutes—for the study of language, and literature.

1990**The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences**

Support Moldavian language research in the sociolinguistic aspect (bilingualism and polylingualism on the territory of the republic) and its position among the Romance languages, and develop a scientifically-grounded concept for the development of the Moldavian language.

1990-1995**The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Education**

Prepare and publish a normative grammar of the Moldavian language, a basic terminological dictionary, and bilingual dictionaries.

1990-1995**The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Republic Terminological Commission, and Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat****The RUSSIAN LANGUAGE****The Functioning of the Russian Language**

Proceeding from the fact that the Russian language, as the language of international intercourse among the people's of the USSR is, after the state language, the most widely-used language in the Moldavian SSR—ensure its universal use in the spheres defined by the Moldavian SSR Law, "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR;" thereby realizing national-Russian and Russian-national language intercourse (bilingualism), and also its use in relations with other union republics.

Ensure translation into the Russian language of all materials and speeches at official functions on the republic level, acts of the organs of state power and state

administration and social organizations; and when necessary, other documents as well.

Permanently

Ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, social organizations, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and academic institutions Ensure that both the state language and the Russian language appear on: signs to indicate names of populated places and other geographical features; signs with the names of squares, streets and lanes; signs on the buildings of the organs of state power and state administration, social organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations; academic institutions; and other visual information.

Permanently

Ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, social organizations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and academic institutions

Russian Language Training at Academic Institutions

Work and implement concrete measures direct toward improving the level of Russian language training in children's preschool institutions, general-educational schools, vocational-technical schools, secondary specialized and higher academic institutions. Re-examine the existing programs, and publish the appropriate textbooks and training aids.

1989-1991**The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education; ministries, state committees, and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision; and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies**

According to the desires of the parents, introduce Russian language training at pre-school institutions and groups which do not use Russian as the language of training and instruction of children.

1990-1005**The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies**

Intensify the scientific-practical direction of training students in the specialty, "Russian Language in the National School;" re-examine the corresponding academic plans and programs; and develop and publish the required training aids.

1989-1992

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and Goskomizdat Expand the training of teachers of Russian language and literature for Moldavian schools and schools with a contingent of children of Ukrainian, Gagauz, or

Bulgarian nationality, by means of people of these nationalities—to include accepting them at the corresponding academic institutions on a non-competitive basis.

1989-1995

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Raise the quality of Russian language training for young men of pre-induction and induction age in the general educational schools, vocational-technical schools and secondary specialized academic institutions by means of organizing optional studies and short-term courses, and more completely embracing their defense and sports assemblies.

Permanently

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, and ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Television, Radio and the Press

Systematically illuminate on television and radio broadcasts, and in the periodical press, questions of the standards of Russian speech.

Permanently

Moldavian SSR Gosteleradio, the Moldavian SSR Journalists' Union, and the editors of newspapers and magazines

Russian Language Research

Create a Russian Language Department at the Institute of Language and Literature, Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences.

1990

The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

Implement Russian language study in the conditions of the Moldavian SSR in sociolinguistic and comparative-typological aspects.

1990-1995

The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

Study the level of culture of Russian speech on the territory of the Moldavian SSR, and work out and publish recommendations and training aids for improving it.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

Functioning of the Ukraining Language

Ensure the use of the Ukrainian language in localities where the republic's Ukrainian population dwells in order to satisfy their national-cultural needs. Establish the necessary conditions for the Ukrainian populace to study their native language, and establish contacts with the corresponding institutions in the Ukrainian SSR for the purposes of providing for shipment into the republic the socio-political, academic literature and works of fiction, and periodic publications in the Ukrainian language.

Permanently

Isolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, and the Ministry of Education

The organs of state power and social organizations in the localities where the majority of the populace consists of Ukrainian nationality shall conduct business in Ukrainian; the corresponding documents shall be accepted in Ukrainian or in another acceptable language.

Permanently

Isolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, enterprises, institutions and organizations

Ensure that in localities where the majority of the population consists of Ukrainian nationality, the language on signs indicating the names of populated points and other geographical features, signposts with the names of squares, streets and lanes, shall be in the State language, Russian and Ukrainian languages.

1989-1991

Isolkoms of Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Ukrainian Language Training at Academic Institutions

Organize Ukrainian language training in the general educational schools in which a number of the pupils are of Ukrainian nationality. Work out the corresponding programs and academic plans. Provide these schools with the required textbooks, visual aids and other materials.

When studying the Ukrainian language in general-educational schools, divide the classes into subgroups.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat, Ministry of Finance, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

In places where the Ukrainian populace is densely settled, establish children's pre-school institutions and groups with instruction in the Ukrainian language. Provide these institutions with programs and visual aids for speech development.

1990-1992**Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies**

Organize the training of Ukrainian language teachers and instructors at children's pre-school institutions (in agreement with the corresponding organs in the Ukrainian SSR) in Ukrainian academic institutions.

1990**Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education****Television, Radio and the Press**

In places where the Ukrainian populace is densely settled, organize TV and radio programs in the Ukrainian language. Establish a Ukrainian broadcasting editorship for these purposes.

Ensure regular broadcasts on local radio stations and publication of materials in the local press in the Ukrainian language.

1990-1995**Moldavian SSR Gosteleradio, ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, and the editors of rayon and city newspapers**

Illuminate in newspapers and magazines questions of the history of the Ukrainian population of the Moldavian SSR, and its cultural and social development.

Permanently**Editors of newspapers and magazines****Ukrainian Language Research**

Study the peculiar features of the functioning of the Ukrainian language on the territory of the Moldavian SSR.

1989-2000**The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences**

Establish a Ukrainian Language, Literature, Folklore, History and Ethnography Department at the Social Sciences Department of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences.

1990**Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences****THE GAGAUZ LANGUAGE****Functioning of the Gagauz Language**

In order to preserve and develop the Gagauz language, ensure the persistent expansion of its social functions in localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality. Provide every assistance to its use in Soviet administrative,

economic and social organs; and at enterprises, institutions, organizations and academic institutions.

Permanently**Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, social organizations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and academic institutions.**

Form a Republic Orthographical and Terminological Commission on the Gagauz Language. Publish training aids for Gagauz orthography.

1989**Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and Academy of Sciences**

In localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality, establish the necessary conditions for the study of their native language. Systematically supply the book trade system with the appropriate literature and aids.

Permanently**Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education**

In localities where the majority of the populace is of the Gagauz nationality, implement the necessary organizational measures, above all in the matter of training cadres, in connection with the introduction of the Gagauz language along with the state language and the Russian language, as the working language and the language of office work.

1990-1995**Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies**

In localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality, ensure that signs indicating populated points and other geographical features, street signs with the names of squares, streets and lanes, are printed in the state language and in the Russian and Gagauz languages.

1989-1991**Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies****Teaching the Gagauz Language at Education Institutions**

In localities with a populace of Gagauz nationality, organize training in the native language in the general-educational schools.

Work out the corresponding programs and academic plans, stipulating in them the study of the Gagauz language as an independent subject, beginning with the first grade. Prepare and publish for these schools the necessary textbooks and visual aids. Expand the training of pedagogical cadres.

To the extent the conditions are established and with the consent of the parents, introduce studies of other subjects as well in the Gagauz language.

During the study of the Gagauz language in general-educational schools, divide the classes into subgroups.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat, Ministry of Finance, and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Establish children's pre-school institutions and groups in which Gagauz is the language of instruction; support them with programs, visual and technical training aids, and children's literature.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Offer the pupils and Gagauz students the opportunity to study their native language in the republic's vocational-technical schools, and higher and secondary specialized academic institutions.

1990

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, and state committees and departments which have educational institutions under their supervision.

Establish an inter-VUZ Gagauz Language and Literature Chair.

1990

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Carry out special-purpose enrollment in higher and secondary specialized academic institutions for training cadres in the most-needed specialties in the social sphere from among the Gagauz graduates of secondary schools. When enrolling Gagauz students at the corresponding academic institutions, converse with the applicants in the Gagauz language.

Open a department for skill-enhancement and refresher training for pedagogical cadres for general-educational schools with a pupil contingent of the Gagauz nationality.

In questions of training cadres from among the Gagauz, establish close ties with the Turkic-language union and autonomous republics of the USSR, and especially with Azerbaijan SSR.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Gosplan, ministries, state committees and departments and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Television, Radio, the Press and Culture

Expand the volume of TV and radio broadcasting in the Gagauz language to 3-4 hours per day, and at the same time establish the corresponding material and creative basis.

Provide for the dubbing and sub-titling of motion pictures in the Gagauz language.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Gosteleradio, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Culture

Resolve the question of publishing inter-regional newspapers in the Gagauz language.

1990

Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Prepare proposals on creating, according to established procedure, a children's magazine and a literary annual in the Gagauz language.

1990

Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, Moldavian SSR Writers' Union, Goskomizdat, and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Resolve the question of opening in the city of Komrat a professional theater, having ensured the preparation of the appropriate creative cadres and the establishment of the necessary material base.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Culture, and the ispolkom of the Komratskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies

Gagauz Language Research

Prepare the appropriate groundwork and introduce proposals on establishing an Institute of Gagauz and Bulgarian Studies on the facilities of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Gagauz Studies.

1990-1991

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

Carry out sociolinguistic research on the Gagauz language.

1990

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

Compile and publish a scholarly grammar of the contemporary Gagauz language.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

Prepare and publish terminological dictionaries of the Gagauz language.

1900-1995

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Republic Orthographic and Terminological Commission on the Gagauz Language, and Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat

Expand the Gagauz language laboratory at the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education's Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute.

1989

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Hold scientific conferences, sessions, symposia and other measures on the problems of Gagauz language studies.

Systematically

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Soviet Committee of Turkic Studies

THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

Functioning of the Bulgarian Language

Ensure the use of the Bulgarian languages in the republic in the localities where the Bulgarian populace dwells, in order to satisfy their national-cultural needs. Establish the necessary conditions for the Bulgarian populace to study their native language, and systematically introduce the appropriate literature to the book trade, both that published in the republic, and that which is published in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Permanently

Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, and Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Conduct the business of organs of state power and social organizations in the Bulgarian language or another acceptable language, in localities where the majority of the populace consists of the Bulgarian nationality, and also accept the corresponding documents in the Bulgarian language.

Permanently

Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, enterprises, institutions and organizations

Ensure that in localities where the Bulgarian nationality is in the majority, the signs indicating populated places and other geographical features, and street signs with the names of squares, streets and lanes, are displayed in the state language as well as the Russian and Bulgarian languages.

1989-1991

Ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Bulgarian Language Training in Academic Institutions

Develop academic plans for general-educational schools which have a contingent of pupils of Bulgarian nationality, stipulating in them the study of the Bulgarian language as an independent subject, beginning with the first grade. Supply these schools with the required textbooks and visual aids, making wide use of contacts with the public education authorities of the Bulgarian People's Republic for these purposes.

To the extent that conditions have been established, and with the consent of the parents, conduct the study of other subjects in the Bulgarian language as well.

When the Bulgarian language is studied in general-educational schools, divide the classes into subgroups.

1989-1990

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat, Ministry of Finance, and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Establish children's pre-school institutions and groups in which the language of instruction is Bulgarian, and provide them with programs, educational materials and children's literature.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat, and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Offer the opportunity to pupils and students of Bulgarian nationality to study their native language in vocational-technical schools, and higher and secondary specialized academic institutions.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision.

Provide training in Bulgarian language and literature for instructors at pre-school institutions and teachers in the primary grades at general-educational schools at the facilities of the republic's academic institutions, and invite instructors from the Bulgarian People's Republic [NRB] for this purpose.

Make wider use of practical work in the NRB for teachers and instructors working in general-educational schools and pre-school institutions with a contingent of children of Bulgarian nationality.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies

Television, Radio and the Press

Increase the volume of TV and radio broadcasting in the Bulgarian language to 3-4 hours per day, and at the same time establish the corresponding creative base.

Support systematic Bulgarian-language broadcasts on local radio stations and publication of materials in regional newspapers in the Bulgarian language.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Gosteleradio, ispolkoms of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and the editors of regional newspapers

Resolve the problem of publishing inter-regional newspapers in the Bulgarian language.

1990

Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat

Prepare proposals on establishing a Bulgarian-language children's magazine in accordance with standard procedure.

1990

Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, Moldavian SSR Writers' Union, Goskomizdat, and Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Bulgarian Language Research

Carry out socio-linguistic and ethno-linguistic research on the Bulgarian language and its dialects on the territory of the Moldavian SSR. Conduct this work in close contact with scholarly institutions of the Ukrainian SSR.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Discuss at symposia, scientific conferences and sessions the problems of the Bulgarian language in the Moldavian SSR, and invite prominent scholars from other union republics and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Systematically

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

THE JEWISH (YIDDISH) LANGUAGE

The Functioning of the Jewish (Yiddish) Language

Establish the necessary conditions for the development and use of the Jewish (Yiddish) language in localities where the Jewish populace dwells in the republic.

1989-1995

Ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Organize systematic shipment into the republic of academic and scientific literature and works of fiction

published in the USSR in the Jewish (Yiddish) language. On this question, establish close ties with the corresponding organizations of the Jewish Autonomis Oblast of the RSFSR.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat and Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Jewish (Yiddish) Language Training at Academic Institutions

Work out proposals on organizing Jewish (Yiddish) language training at general-educational schools and children's pre-school institutions where there is a contingent of children of Jewish nationality, on compiling programs and textbooks, and training the corresponding pedagogical cadres.

1990

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and the Jewish Cultural Society of the Moldavian SSR

Establish a Jewish (Yiddish) Language, Literature and Folklore Chair at the Kishinev Pedagogical Institute imeni I. Kryange.

1990

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Send Jewish-nationality graduates of general-educational schools on directed assignments to the republic's higher educational institutions for training as specialists in the area of the Jewish (Yiddish) language and journalism.

1991-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat and Gosteleradio

Television, Radio and the Press

Organize TV and radio broadcasts on questions of the cultural development of the Jewish people in the Jewish (Yiddish) language.

1990

Moldavian SSR Gosteleradio

Prepare proposals on establishing a press organ in the Jewish (Yiddish) and Russian languages, in accordance with established procedure.

1990

Moldavian SSR Jewish Cultural Society, and Gosteleradio

Jewish (Yiddish) Language Research

Establish a Jewish (Yiddish) Language, Literature and Folklore Section at the Moldavian SSR Academy of Science's Institute of Language and Literature.

1990-1993

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences

Measures of a General Nature

Work out and introduce proposals on a procedure for determining the level of knowledge of the Moldavian, Gagauz (in localities with Gagauz-nationality population) and Russian languages necessary for carrying out one's professional responsibilities, for supervisory officials, officials at organs of state power, and state administration and social organizations, as well as for officials at enterprises and institutions in the services sphere who, by virtue of their official duties, must deal with the citizens.

1989

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomtrud, and ministries, state committees and departments in the republic

Carry out concrete measures for further strengthening the material-technical base of the system of Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, including re-tooling the enterprises of the printing industry with modern equipment, for the purpose of ensuring publication at full volume of literature in the languages functioning on the territory of the Moldavian SSR.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Gosplan, Gossnab and Goskomizdat

Ensure that auditoria in the republic capital and in cities of republic subordination where basic political activities are carried on, and also the auditoria of theater and entertainment enterprises in these cities, are equipped with the technical facilities for simultaneous translation.

1990-1991

Moldavian SSR Gosplan, Gossnab and Ministry of Culture

Establish study rooms for national languages at all academic institutions in the republic, furnishing them with the required technical facilities, visual aids and audio-visual apparatus.

1989-1993

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education; ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision; and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Carry out measures to bring the library system up to par, especially at academic institutions, supplying them with

the necessary textbooks, political and scientific-methodological literature and works of fiction, and audio-visual means, with maximum consideration of the national make-up of the clientele.

1989-1991

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Goskomizdat; ministries, state committees and departments which have academic institutions under their supervision; and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Prepare and publish illustrated-subject matter dictionaries as well as bilingual (Moldavian-national, national-Moldavian; Russian-national and National-Russian) dictionaries for the nationalities which dwell on the territory of the republic.

1990-1991

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, Goskomizdat, and the Republic Terminological Commission

Support the functioning of native languages at scientific-technical and other types of circles and associations according to their interests, at enterprises, organizations, and extracurricular institutions.

1989-1995

Ministries, state committees and departments, and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

In order to increase the skills of philologists and specialists in the sphere of the languages functioning on the territory of the republic, systematically send them off to special-purpose graduate schools, to practical work, and to scholarly business trips.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Include in the system of raising the skill of journalistic cadres at the Moldavian SSR Journalists' Society, workers of the press who write in the Ukrainian, Gagauz, Bulgarian and Jewish (Yiddish) languages.

1990

Moldavian SSR Journalists' Society, Writers' Union and Academy of Sciences

When the appropriate conditions exist, and with the consent of the parents, implement the separation of consolidated general-educational schools and children's pre-school institutions into monolingual schools, while at the same time not allowing the level of the academic-educational process to decline.

As Necessary

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education and ispolkoms of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies

Open a pedagogical school in the city of Komrat for the purpose of training teachers and instructors at pre-school institutions, predominantly for populated places with Gagauz and Bulgarian populace.

1990-1995

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education

Expand the publication of works of fiction and other kinds of literature in the Gagauz and Bulgarian languages. Set up a special editorial office and the corresponding coordinating council in the system of Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, for these purposes.

1989-1995

Moldavian SSR Goskomizdat, Academy of Sciences, Writers' Union, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture

Establish a regional television studio for producing programs in the Gagauz and Bulgarian languages.

1996

Moldavian SSR Ministry of Communications, Gostelradio and Gosplan

Hold scientific conferences, sessions, symposia and other measures for the purpose of coordinating scientific-research work and exchange of information on problems of the languages of the nationalities which dwell in the republic, inviting prominent native and foreign scientists to them.

Permanently

Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Education

In order to afford social organizations and individual citizens an opportunity to play a material role in implementing the measures associated with implementing the State Comprehensive Program for Ensuring the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR, establish a special account in the Moldavian Republic Branch of Zhilsotsbank USSR.

1989

Moldavian Republic Branch of Zhilsotsbank USSR

Ensure that the normative acts of ministries, state committees and departments, including those of union subordination having jurisdiction on the territory of the republic, as well as unifying documentation, are translated into the Moldavian language.

1990-1991

Ministries, state committees, departments, and the Republic Interdepartmental Terminological Commission

Law on the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR

18001618A Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Sep 89 p 1

[“Law of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR,” 31 August 1989]

[Text] For the purpose of eliminating distortions in the language development process in the Moldavian SSR, of providing state protection for the Moldavian language—an important reason for the existence of the Moldavian nation in a sovereign nation state, of ensuring its comprehensive use on the territory of the Moldavian SSR and of regulating ethnic and linguistic relations in the republic, the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To amend the Moldavian SSR Constitution (Basic Law) by Article 70(1) in the following language:

Article 70(1). The State Language of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic will be the Moldavian language. The state language will be used in the political, economic, public and cultural life of the republic and will be based on the Latin alphabet.

The Moldavian SSR will protect and ensure the development of the language of the Gagauz nationality, a large number of whom live in the republic.

The Moldavian SSR will create on its territory conditions for use and development of Russian as the language of interethnic communication in the USSR, as well as languages of other nationalities living in the republic.

The order of use of languages and their interaction with the state language of the Moldavian SSR will be established by existing laws and the Moldavian SSR Law on the Use of Languages in the Moldavian SSR.

Law on the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR

18001618B Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Sep 89 pp 1,3

[“Law of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on the Functioning of Languages in the Territory of the Moldavian SSR,” 1 September 1989]

[Text] The establishment of the status of Moldavian as the state language by the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic Constitution (Basic Law) is meant to assist the republic in attaining full sovereignty and to provide necessary guarantees for the comprehensive and full use of the language in all areas of political, economic, public and cultural life. The Moldavian SSR supports the right of all Moldavians living outside the republic to get education and satisfy all their cultural needs and, given the identity of the Moldavian and Rumanian languages, the same right of Rumanians living in the USSR.

While extending the status of state language to Moldavian, the Moldavian SSR will protect the constitutional rights of citizens of any nationality in the Moldavian SSR, regardless of their language and in accordance with the principle of equality of all citizens before the law.

For the purpose of providing protection and ensuring the development of the Gagauz language, the Moldavian SSR will extend the necessary guarantees for a steady increase of its public use.

The Moldavian SSR will create conditions for use and development of Russian on its territory as the language of interethnic communication in the USSR, and of languages of other nationalities living in the republic.

Section I. General Statements

Article 1. In accordance with the Moldavian SSR Constitution (Basic Law), the Moldavian language based on the Latin alphabet will be the state language of the Moldavian SSR. The Moldavian language will be used in all areas of political, economic, public and cultural life and as a consequence will function as a language of interethnic communication in the republic.

The Moldavian SSR will guarantee free instruction to help residents attain the level of knowledge of the state language sufficient to carry out their official duties.

Article 2. In areas where the Gagauz population is in a majority, their language, the state language and Russian will be used in public life.

Article 3. The Russian language, as a means of interethnic communication in the USSR, will be used in the republic alongside Moldavian as the language of interethnic communication, thereby putting into practice ethnic-Russian and Russian-ethnic bilingualism.

Article 4. The Moldavian SSR will guarantee the use of Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Hebrew, Yiddish, Gypsy and languages of other ethnic groups living on the territory of the republic to help satisfy their national and cultural needs.

Article 5. This Law will not regulate the use of languages in interpersonal relations, in rail and air transport (except in passenger service), or in military units and affiliates of the USSR Ministry of Defense system as well as in military units of the USSR KGB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Section II. Citizens' Rights and Guarantees in the Choice of the Language

Article 6. The citizen will have the right to choose the language, be it Moldavian or Russian, in which to communicate orally or in written form with institutions of state power and government and public organizations, as well as with enterprises, agencies and organizations located in the Moldavian SSR. In areas populated by the

Gagauz nationality, the citizen will also have the guaranteed right to use the Gagauz language in such communications.

In areas where Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians or any other nationality are in a majority, the language of that nationality may be used, or any other acceptable language.

Article 7. Regardless of their nationality, managers and employees of institutions of state power and government and public organizations, as well as enterprises, agencies and organizations, whose responsibilities include communicating with the public (in health care, public education, culture, mass media, transport, retail trade, services, municipal services, law enforcement, repair and emergency services, etc.), for the purpose of guaranteeing the right of citizens to choose their language, will be required to have the knowledge of the Moldavian, Russian and, in areas inhabited by the Gagauz nationality, the Gagauz language at a level sufficient for carrying out their official duties. The extent and level of knowledge required will be determined by the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers in accordance with existing laws.

Article 8. The choice of languages at congresses, sessions, plenums, conferences, meetings, rallies and other events will not be regulated.

Section III. The Language of Institutions of State Power and Government, Public Organizations, Enterprises, Agencies and Organizations

Article 9. The official language of institutions of state power and government and public organizations will be the state language, which will be introduced in several stages. Translation into Russian will be provided.

The language of official documents issued by institutions of state power and government and public organizations will be the state language. Whenever needed, documents will be translated into Russian.

In areas populated by the Gagauz nationality, the official and business language of institutions of state power and government and public organizations may be the state language, Russian or Gagauz.

The official and business language of institutions of state power and government and public organizations in areas where Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians or others are in a majority may be the state language, Russian, the language of that nationality or any other appropriate language.

Article 10. Official acts issued by institutions of state power and government and public organizations will be drafted and enacted in the state language and subsequently translated into Russian, and in areas with a Gagauz population, in the state language, Gagauz or Russian and subsequently translated.

Official acts of institutions of state power and government and public organizations in areas where Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians or others are in a majority will be drafted and enacted in the language of the local population or in any other acceptable language, and subsequently translated into the state language.

Article 11. Written communications of institutions of state power and government and public organizations with citizens will be in Moldavian or Russian and in areas populated by the Gagauz nationality in Moldavian, Gagauz or Russian. Documents will be issued in Moldavian or Russian, depending on the wish of the citizen, or in both languages; in areas populated by the Gagauz nationality in Moldavian, Gagauz or Russian or in Moldavian, Gagauz and Russian.

Institutions of state power and government and public organizations, as well as enterprises, agencies and organizations, will accept and consider documents submitted by citizens in Moldavian or Russian; in areas populated by the Gagauz nationality, in Moldavian, Gagauz or Russian. Documents submitted in another language must be accompanied by a translation into Moldavian or Russian.

Article 12. Business at Moldavian SSR enterprises, agencies and organizations will be conducted in the state language. Normative and technical documentation may be applied in the original language.

Given the demographic situation and requirements of business, business at enterprises, agencies and organizations specified by the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, based on proposals submitted by rayon and city soviets of people's deputies, may be conducted also in Russian or in another acceptable language.

Correspondence of enterprises, agencies and organizations located in the republic will be carried out in the state language or in the language in which they conduct business.

Article 13. Correspondence among institutions of state power and government and public organizations, as well as between them and enterprises, agencies and organizations located on the territory of the Moldavian SSR, will be conducted in the state language or in any other acceptable language.

Article 14. Documents and other materials sent outside the Moldavian SSR will be prepared in Russian or any other acceptable language.

Section IV. The Language of Criminal, Civil and Administrative Justice, Arbitration, Notary Public and Civil State Records

Article 15. The Moldavian SSR system of criminal, civil and administrative justice will use the state language or another language acceptable to most parties.

Participants in a suit who do not know the language in which proceedings are conducted will have the right to

review documents pertaining to the case and participate in the proceedings with the help of a translator as well as to speak and testify in their mother tongue.

Investigative and legal documents, in accordance with the legal procedures code, will be served to the accused, defendants and other individuals involved in the proceedings in translation into a language they know.

Article 16. Institutions of state arbitration will use the state language or in any other language acceptable to the litigants.

Article 17. The notary public business at state notary public offices and ispolkoms of rayon, city, town and village soviets of people's deputies, as well as business at Moldavian SSR departments of civil state records, will be conducted in the state language or in Russian.

At ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies, documents will be issued in the state language and, if citizens so desire, in Russian as well, and at notary public offices and departments of civil state records, in the state and Russian languages.

Section V. The Language of Public Education and Culture

Article 18. The Moldavian SSR will guarantee the right to get preschool care and general high school, specialized, vocational and technical and higher education in Moldavian and in Russian, and will create conditions for the realization of the right of citizens of other nationalities living in the republic to be raised and educated in their native tongue (Gagauz, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Hebrew, Yiddish, etc.)

Article 19. Preschool care centers and general schools will be set up based on the single-language principle. Business, meetings and conferences will be conducted and audiovisual information provided in the language of instruction.

Preschool care centers and general schools will be bilingual in population centers where the number of children and students does not warrant the creation of single-language preschool centers and general schools. Meetings and conferences will be conducted and audiovisual information provided equally in the languages of instruction, while business will be conducted in the state language.

Article 20. Specialized, vocational and technical and higher education institutions will provide education in the state language and in Russian in majors that are in demand in the Moldavian SSR. To satisfy the economic and cultural needs of the republic, special groups and subgroups will be created providing education in other languages used in the Moldavian SSR, such as Gagauz, Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Yiddish. At special-purpose national groups, major subjects will be taught in the native language of students.

Article 21. In educational institutions at all levels, the Moldavian language will be a required subject in classes and groups taught in Russian or another language (for students of Gagauz and Bulgarian nationalities, it will be taught at a level necessary for communication); the Russian language will be a required subject in classes and groups taught in Moldavian or another language.

Students must take a final examination in Moldavian or in Russian, respectively, at the end of their studies, which will open a wider opportunity for communication on the territory of the entire republic.

Article 22. The Moldavian SSR will create necessary conditions for the development of Moldavian and Gagauz national science and culture, as well as for scientific and cultural activities to be conducted in other languages used in the republic. Dissertation defense may be conducted in Moldavian, Russian or another language determined by the appropriate special council.

Article 23. Scientific and scientific working conferences, symposiums, seminars and other republic-level events will be conducted in the state language (with translation into Russian provided), and union level events in Russian.

Section VI. The Language of Names and Information

Article 24. Population centers and other geographical sites on the territory of the Moldavian SSR will have a single name in their original Moldavian form, or its Gagauz form where appropriate (without being translated or rendered into other languages), in accordance with the historical tradition of the area. The correct spelling of names of population centers and other geographical sites will be determined with the aid of appropriate reference publications.

Names of squares, streets, alleys and city districts will be given in the state language without translation (in area populated by Gagauz, in the Gagauz language), and in rural areas where Ukrainians, Russian and Bulgarians are in a majority, in the appropriate language.

Article 25. Names of ministries, state committees and agencies, enterprises, offices and organizations, as well as their departments, will be given in the state language and translated into Russian; and in areas with a Gagauz population, in the Gagauz language. Names given in quotation marks will not be translated but transcribed.

Article 26. The name of the Moldavian SSR citizen of Moldavian nationality consists of his given name (or several given names) and his family name. The family name is the same for both sexes and the patronymic is used without suffixes. When rendering Moldavian first names and family names in other languages, the original spelling is retained.

The spelling of given and family names of people of other nationalities living in the republic are not subject to the present Law.

Article 27. Official forms and inscriptions on seals and stamps will be in the state language and in Russian, and, where appropriate, in the state, Gagauz and Russian languages.

Forms used in services, such as communications agencies, savings banks and consumer service enterprises, will be printed in the state and Russian languages (and, where appropriate, in the state, Gagauz and Russian languages); they may be filled out according to the citizen's preference in one of the three languages appearing on the forms.

Article 28. Signs with names of institutions of state power and government, public organizations, enterprises, agencies and organizations and signs with names of squares, streets, alleys, population centers and other geographical sites will be made in the state language and in Russian, and, where appropriate, in the state, Gagauz and Russian languages; the name in the state language must be on the left side or at the top and the name in Russian must be on the right side or at the bottom; where appropriate, the name in the Gagauz language must be at the top or on the left side, the name in the state language must be in the center or below the name in the Gagauz language and the name in Russian must be on the right side or lower still.

Article 29. Public announcements, information, advertisements and other visual information will be provided in the state language, with a Russian translation appearing when needed, and where appropriate in the state language and in the Gagauz or Russian language.

Names of products and goods, labels and inscriptions on goods, markings and instructions for use of goods manufactured in the republic, as well as all visual information provided to the republic's population, will be in the state and Russian languages.

In all cases, inscriptions will follow the order specified in Article 28 of the present Law. Text written in the state language must be no smaller than that written in other languages.

In rural areas where Ukrainians, Russians or Bulgarians are in a majority, visual information may be provided also in the appropriate language.

Section VII. State Protection for the Languages

Management of institutions of state power and government and public organizations, as well as of enterprises, agencies and organizations located in the Moldavian SSR, will be personally responsible if they fail to carry out the requirements of the present Law within their jurisdiction, in accordance with existing laws.

Article 31. Propaganda of enmity and disrespect for the language of any nationality, restrictions on the normal use of the state language and other languages of the republic and violation of the rights of citizens based on their language will be punished according to the law.

Article 32. Control over the implementation of the Law on the Use of Languages in the Moldavian SSR will be entrusted to the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet through a specially established commission and in rayons and cities through appropriate Moldavian SSR soviets of people's deputies.

Chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium M. Snegur Member of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium D. Nidelku

Law on Restoring the Latin Alphabet to the Moldavian Language

18001618C Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Sep 89 p 3

["Law of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on Restoring the Latin Alphabet in the Moldavian Language," 31 August 1989]

[Text] The conversion of Moldavian, a Romance language in its origins, to the Latin alphabet is based on the scientifically proven, more direct correspondence of the Latin alphabet to its phonetic and grammatical rules, taking into account proposals by the republic's citizens; it is called upon to eliminate distortions in the language which have occurred for objective as well as subjective reasons and to raise the level of linguistic education of the Moldavian people and the role of scientific, moral and ethical, cultural, psychological and educational and social factors in the development of the Moldavian language.

Article 1. The written Moldavian language will be changed to the Latin alphabet.

Article 2. The following will be established as the alphabet of the Moldavian language.

A a •a•, Ă ă •ă•, B b •be•,
C c •ce•, D d •de•, E e •e•,
F f •fe•, G g •ghe•, H h •ha•,
I i •i•, Î î •î•, J j •je•, L l
•le•, M m •me•, N n •ne•, O
o •o•, P p •pe•, R r •re•, S
s •se•, Ș ș •ș•, T t •te•, Ț ț
•țe•, U u •u•, V v •ve•, X x
•ics•, Z z •ze•.

Letters K k; Q q; W w; and Y y will be used in proper names and new words used internationally.

Article 3. The Moldavian SSR Law "On Changing the Written Moldavian Language from the Latin Alphabet to the Russian Alphabet," issued 10 February 1941 will be rescinded.

Tajik SSR

Tajik SSR Law on Language

*18300826 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST
TADZHIKISTAN in Russian 30 Jul 89 p 1*

["Law of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic on Language," 22 July 1989]

[Text] The Tajik SSR Language Law establishes the legal status and regulates the use of the Tajik language (Farsi) as the state language on the entire territory of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic; it also provides legal guarantees for the free functioning of the Russian language as the language of international intercourse for the peoples of the USSR and the national languages of the other nations which dwell on the territory of the republic.

Proclamation of the Tajik language as the state language does not diminish and does not encroach upon the constitutional rights of the citizens whose native language is any other language. The Tajik SSR recognizes the equality of languages; it supports legal guarantees and an attitude of respect toward all languages used in the republic; it defends the inalienable right of citizens of any nationality to develop their language and culture, and the equality of all citizens before the law, regardless of their native language.

Section I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Tajik language (Farsi) shall be the state language of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.

Article 2. The Russian language shall function freely on the territory of the Tajik SSR as the language of international intercourse.

Article 3. The Tajik SSR shall create the conditions for the free development and use of the Gorno-Badakhshan (Pamir) languages and for the preservation of the language of the Yagnobtsy.

The Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast shall independently decide questions of the functioning of local languages.

Article 4. The present Law defines the legal status and spheres of use of the Tajik, Russian, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Turkmen and other languages in the republic, and also establishes the rights and guarantees of citizens in the choice and defense of their languages.

The Law does not regulate the use of language in public places, in domestic life, or in intercommunication among members of working collectives at enterprises, institutions and organizations, in accordance with the list drawn up by the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers; nor in carrying out religious activities and the conduct of religious rites and rituals.

Section II. The Rights and Guarantees of a Citizen in Choice of Language

Article 5. The Tajik SSR guarantees to every citizen the right of independent choice of language of intercourse with organs of state power and administration, and also with enterprises, institutions and organizations (including social organizations); and the citizens' right to receive information and documents from them in the state language, the Russian language, or another acceptable language.

Article 6. Officials at organs of state power and administration, social organizations, and also law-enforcement organs; health-care, cultural, trade and services institutions; transportation, social services, and housing and municipal services—who by virtue of their office must systematically interact with citizens of other nationalities—shall be required to know the state language and the Russian language in sufficient depth to carry out their professional responsibilities.

Section III. Language in the Activities of Organs of State Power and Administration, and Social Organizations

Article 7. Office work shall be conducted in the state language at organs of state power and administration in the Tajik SSR, and at social organizations.

Congresses, sessions, conferences, plenums, meetings, gatherings and consultations shall be conducted in the state language; at the same time no limitation shall be placed on the language of the speakers. Persons who have not mastered the state language shall be furnished translation into the Russian language, and insofar as possible into other languages.

Local organs of state power and administration, social organizations in localities where the majority of the populace is of another nationality, may use their own native language, along with the state language.

Local organs of state power and administration, and social organizations of the city of Dushanbe, shall conduct office work in the state language according to procedures and terms defined by the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

Article 8. Acts of the highest organs of state power of the Tajik SSR shall be adopted in the state language, and shall be published in the Tajik, Russian and Uzbek languages.

Acts of the highest organs of state power in the Tajik SSR and documents of republic social organizations shall be adopted in the state language and published in the Tajik and Russian languages.

Acts of local organs of state power and administration and documents of social organizations shall be adopted in the state language and published in the Tajik language, and insofar as possible in other languages as well.

Acts of local organs of state power and administration and documents of social organizations in localities where the majority of the populace is of another nationality, shall be adopted and published in the language of the corresponding nationality, and in the state language as well.

Article 9. The Russian language shall be employed in intercourse between Tajik SSR organs of state power and administration, and social organizations, and the organs of state power and administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; with the nationwide organs of social organizations; and with other union republics.

In relations with foreign states, a language acceptable to both parties shall be used.

Article 10. In relations between responsible officials of Tajik SSR organs of state power and administration, and social organizations, with the citizens—either the state language or the Russian language shall be used, or translation shall be provided.

Responsible officials of Tajik SSR organs of state power and administration and social organizations shall respond to citizens' statements and complaints in the state language, the Russian language, or another acceptable language.

Section IV. Language in the Work of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Article 11. At enterprises, institutions and organizations (including social organizations) situated on the territory of the Tajik SSR, office work shall be conducted in the state language.

At enterprises, institutions and organizations at which the majority of the workers do not speak Tajik, office work shall be carried out in the Russian language, or in the language of the majority of the workers; at the same time, conditions shall be established, including material conditions and the organization of the appropriate funds, for the study of the Tajik language and gradual transition of office work to the state language.

Article 12. Enterprises, institutions and organizations situated on the territory of the Tajik SSR, in correspondence with the organs of state power and administration and social organizations, and also among themselves, shall use the state language; but in correspondence with enterprises, institutions and organizations outside the bounds of the republic, they shall use the Russian language or another language acceptable to the parties.

Enterprises, institutions and organizations at which office work is carried out in languages corresponding to the nationalities may utilize these languages in relations with organs of state power and administrations and social organizations of the Tajik SSR, and also among one another.

Article 13. Responsible officials at enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Tajik SSR, including

social organizations, shall respond to statements and complaints from the citizens in the state language, the Russian language, or another acceptable language.

Article 14. Documents issued to citizens by organs of state power and administration, enterprises, institutions and organizations, including social organizations, shall by the choice of the citizen, be completed in the Tajik or Russian language, or in both languages: Tajik and Russian.

Article 15. Mail and telegraphic correspondence in the Tajik SSR shall be accomplished, by citizen's choice, in the state language, or in the Russian language.

Section V. Language in the Activities of Organs of Justice, State Arbitration, Notarization, and Civil Document Registration

Article 16. In accordance with Article 160 of the Tajik SSR Constitution, administration of the law in the Tajik SSR shall be carried out in the Tajik language, or in the language of the majority of the populace in a given locality. Persons participating in a case who do not know the language in which the law is being administered shall be guaranteed the right to complete familiarization with the materials of the case, participation in the activities of the court by means of an interpreter, and the right to speak in court in one's native language.

Article 17. Administration of the law for violations of Administrative Law shall be carried out in the state language, or in the language of the majority of the populace in a given locality.

Persons brought to administrative liability, and other persons taking part in the case, have the right to use their native language during examination of the case; and if they do not know the language in which the case is being conducted, they must be provided interpreters.

The protocol on Administrative Law violation shall be drawn up in the state language. If a person brought to administrative liability does not know the state language, the protocol shall be drawn up in the Russian language, or translation shall be provided to another acceptable language.

Article 18. The organs of state arbitration of the Tajik SSR shall examine economic disputes among enterprises, institutions and organizations in the state language, or in the Russian language.

Article 19. Notary business conducted at state notarial offices and executive committees of city, village and kishlak Soviets of People's Deputies of the Tajik SSR shall be carried out in the state language, or the Russian language, or in the language employed by the majority of the populace in a given locality.

Article 20. Office work at Tajik SSR organs of Civil Document Registration shall be carried out in the state language or in the Russian language.

Section VI. Language in the Sphere of Public Education, Science and Culture

Article 21. The Tajik SSR shall guarantee citizens freedom of choice of language in education and shall provide general secondary education in the Tajik, Russian and Uzbek languages; and in localities with a dense population of citizens of another nationality—in their native language.

Article 22. The Tajik SSR shall provide Tajik and Russian-language training for citizens who dwell on the territory of the Tajik SSR in general-educational schools, vocational-technical schools and in secondary specialized and higher academic institutions; and also by means of other forms of training.

Administrators of children's pre-school institutions, academic institutions, teachers and instructors must master the language of training and education employed in that institution.

Article 23. At all vocational-technical schools, secondary specialized and higher academic institutions in the Tajik SSR, regardless of their departmental subordination, training shall be carried out in the state language.

At vocational-technical schools, secondary specialized and higher academic institutions according to their specialties, Russian or Uzbek-language groups shall be established for training.

Article 24. The Tajik SSR shall provide Tajik language training at all non-Tajik-language academic institutions and study groups, regardless of their departmental subordination. Graduates of vocational-technical schools, secondary specialized and higher academic institutions of the Tajik SSR are presented the requirement to master the state language sufficiently to carry out their professional obligations, in accordance with which they shall pass an examination.

Article 25. Skill-enhancement training in the Tajik SSR shall be carried out in the state language, Russian language, or Uzbek language.

Article 26. The Tajik SSR shall guarantee the equality of the functioning of the Tajik and Russian languages in the sphere of science.

Scholarly works and dissertations in pursuit of academic degrees shall be presented and defended in the Tajik or Russian languages; and also in other languages in consideration of the profile of the academic councils and the capabilities of the republic's scientific institutions.

Article 27. The Tajik SSR shall create the necessary conditions for learning Tajik writing, which is based on Arabic script, and for the publication of literature in this script.

Article 28. The Tajik SSR shall support the creation of motion pictures for theaters and television, video films

and other productions in the state language, with subsequent translation into other languages, and shall also ensure translation of such works from other languages into the state language.

Article 29. The Tajik SSR is concerned about the Tajiks living outside the bounds of the republic, and shall render assistance to them in the development of their language, education and culture.

Section VII. Language in Titles and Information

Article 30. Titles given to ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, including social organizations, and their structural subdivisions, shall be in the state language, with translation into the Russian language or into other languages.

Article 31. The Tajik SSR shall guarantee the preservation of Tajik names and appellations, and those of historical topographic names on the territory of the republic; and shall place under public control the assignment of new names and the renaming of cities and other populated places, and the historic and natural heritage.

Citizens of the Tajik SSR shall have the right to give names in accordance with their national traditions. They may preserve the writing of their own first names, patronymics and surnames, in accordance with the orthography of their native language.

Article 32. The text of blank forms, seals, stamps, impressions, and logbooks at enterprises, institutions and organizations shall be printed in the Tajik and Russian languages.

The texts of signboards, announcements, notices and advertisements displayed publicly shall be written in the state language; and when necessary, with translation into the Russian language or another language.

Article 33. Products manufactured by republic enterprises shall be provided with tags, labels and instructions in the state language, with translation into the Russian language.

Products entering the republic from other regions of the country or from abroad shall, when necessary, be provided with the necessary information in the state and Russian languages by the trade or marketing organizations.

Section VIII. Control Over Execution of the Law and Liability for its Violation

Article 34. The Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, local Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive-management organs; ministries, state committees and departments; and administrators of enterprises, institutions and organizations situated on the territory of the republic, regardless of their departmental subordination, shall ensure that the requirements of the present Law are carried out.

Article 35. Violation of the equality of languages expressed in a hostile attitude toward any national language, demeaning the honor and worthiness of citizens for reasons of language, and creation of artificial barriers and limitations in the use of languages in infringement of the constitutional rights of the citizens shall entail liability in accordance with the law.

Article 36. Control over the execution of the present Law shall be carried out by the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Decree on the Procedure for Implementing the Tajik SSR Language Law

18300826B Dushanbe KOMMUNIS TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Jul 89 p 1

["Decree of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet on the Procedure for Implementing the Tajik SSR Language Law," 22 July 1989]

[Text] In connection with the adoption of the Tajik SSR Language Law, the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To establish that articles 1-5, 9, part two of article 10, articles 13-21, 25-26, 28-32, part one of article 33, and articles 34-35 and 37 of the Tajik SSR Language Law shall go into effect as of 1 January 1990.

2. To instruct the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to prepare proposals on the terms for introducing the remaining articles of the Tajik SSR Language Law, and to introduce them for examination at the next session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

3. To instruct the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers to complete by 1 October 1989, in consideration of the proposals stated at the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet session, the measures for carrying out the Tajik SSR Language Law; approve them, and publish them in the republic press.

Decree on the Establishment of Language Day

18300826C Dushanbe KOMMUNIS TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Jul 89 p 1

["Decree of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet on the Establishment of Language Day," 22 July 1989]

[Text] The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet resolves:

To establish Language Day in the republic.

Language day shall be observed every year on 22 July.

Ukrainian SSR

Decree on the Draft Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR

18001633A Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
5 Sep 89 p 1

["Decree on the Ukrainian SSR Draft Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR," 28 August 1989]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To approve the Ukrainian SSR Draft Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR, taking into account proposals and comments expressed at the Presidium's meeting, and to submit it for public discussion.

To publish the said Draft Law in republic and oblast newspapers on 5 September 1989.

2. To direct executive committees of oblast and Kiev and Sevastopol city soviets of people's deputies to organize the discussion of the Draft Law and summarize proposals and comments about the Draft Law expressed by people's deputies, citizens, labor collectives and public organizations, as well as ones submitted by the media.

3. To direct the republic's press, television and radio to summarize proposals and comments on the Draft Law which they receive.

4. To direct the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet's Commission for Legislative Proposals to review proposals and comments which will be submitted in the course of the popular discussion of the said Draft Law and to submit appropriate proposals.

5. Summarized proposals and comments on the Ukrainian SSR Draft Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR will be submitted to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium once every 10 days until 5 October 1989.

Draft Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR

18001633B Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
5 Sep 89 pp 1,3

["Draft Law of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR"]

[Text] I. General Statements

Article 1. The Purpose of the Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR.

The purpose of the Ukrainian SSR Law on Languages is to regulate social relations in the area of applying Ukrainian and other languages used by the republic's population in government and in economic, political and public life, to protect citizens' constitutional rights in this area, to foster respect for the national dignity of man, his culture and language and strengthen friendship and cooperation among ethnic groups.

Article 2. The Ukrainian SSR State Language.

In accordance with the Ukrainian SSR Constitution, the Ukrainian language will be the state language of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Ukrainian SSR will guarantee comprehensive development and use of the Ukrainian language in all areas of public life.

The Ukrainian SSR will allow free use of Russian as the language of communication among USSR ethnic groups.

In their work, state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations located in areas inhabited by other nationalities will use the national language along with the state language.

The Ukrainian SSR will care for free development and use of all national languages used by the republic's population.

Republic and local state, party and public authorities, enterprises, agencies and organizations will create conditions necessary for citizens of the Ukrainian SSR to study the Ukrainian language and attain full knowledge of it.

The Ukrainian SSR will encourage the creation and collection of treasures in the Ukrainian language in research institutions, archives, libraries and museums, as well as their preservation and use.

Article 3. The Right of Citizens to Use Their National Language

Ukrainian SSR citizens will have a guaranteed right to use their national language. They will also have a guaranteed right to choose the language in which to communicate with state, party and public authorities, enterprises, agencies and organizations.

If a public official does not know the language in which he is addressed by a member of the public, he will be responsible for securing that the communication is rendered into the state language or another language acceptable to both parties.

Refusal by a public official to accept and consider a petition by a citizen based on lack of knowledge of the language in which it is presented will be punished according to existing laws.

Decisions on petitions will be issued in the state language. Depending on the expressed wish of the citizen, a Russian translation of the decision may be provided.

Article 4. Protection of Languages

No preferential treatment or violations of individual rights based on language will be permitted.

Public humiliation or insult, intentional distortion of the state language or any other language in official documents or texts, restrictions and limitations on their use

and propaganda of hatred based on language will be punished according to existing laws.

Article 5. Implementation of the Ukrainian SSR Law on Languages

The implementation the Ukrainian SSR Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR will be the responsibility of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and local soviets of people's deputies.

II. The Language of State, Party and Public Entities, Enterprises, Agencies and Organizations

Article 6. The Responsibility of Public Officials and Other Employees to Know the Ukrainian SSR State Language

Public officials and other employees of state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations must have sufficient knowledge of the state language to carry out their official duties.

Article 7. The Language of Official Acts of Institutions of State Power and Government

Acts of Ukrainian SSR supreme institutions of state power and government will be issued in the state language and announced in the state language and in Russian.

Acts of republic ministries and agencies and local institutions of state power and government of the Ukrainian SSR will be issued and promulgated in the state language and, wherever necessary, in the national language of the majority population of the region.

Inscriptions on seals, stamps and official forms of Ukrainian SSR state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations will be made in the state language or in both the state language and in Russian.

Article 8. The Language at Workplace, in Business and in Documents

In the Ukrainian SSR, at the workplace, in business and in documents, as well as in communications of state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations, the state language will be used.

Article 9. The Language of Communication of Republic and Local Authorities with Union and Other Republics' Authorities

Republic and local state, party and public authorities, enterprises, agencies and organizations in communications with union authorities will use the Russian language.

Such authorities, enterprises, agencies and organizations in communications with authorities, enterprises, agencies and organizations of other union republics will use the Russian language or any other language acceptable for the parties.

Article 10. The Language of Technical and Project Documentation

In the Ukrainian SSR, technical and project documentation will be prepared in the state language and, whenever necessary, in Russian.

Article 11. The Language of Documents Establishing the Status of Ukrainian SSR Citizens

Official documents establishing the status of Ukrainian SSR citizens such as passports, work books, education diplomas and birth and marriage certificates, as well as death certificates, will be issued in the state language and in Russian and, whenever necessary, in other national languages.

Article 12. The Language of Congresses, Conferences and Other Public Events

Congresses, sessions, conferences, plenums, meetings and other public events conducted by Ukrainian SSR state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations will be held in the state language.

Inter-republic, all-union and international symposiums taking place in the Ukrainian SSR will be held in the language established by the event's participants.

Participants of local, republic, inter-republic, all-union and international events will have the right to choose the language in which to speak, providing translation into the language of the meeting.

Article 13. The Language of Documents for Election of People's Deputies

Documents related to elections of people's deputies to local, republic and union bodies of state power will be written in Ukrainian.

Documents related to elections of USSR people's deputies will be submitted to the Central Election Commission in Russian.

Election ballots will be printed in Ukrainian and, if voters so wish, in the national language of the majority population of the electoral district.

Article 14. The Language of Consumer Services

In transport, retail trade and medical and consumer services the state language or any other language acceptable to the parties will be used.

Article 15. The Language of the Legal System

The Ukrainian SSR legal system will function in Ukrainian or in the national language of the majority population of the region.

Individuals involved in criminal or civil suits who do not know the language in which proceedings are conducted will have the right to review documents pertaining to the

case and to participate in the proceedings with the help of a translator, and to speak in court in their native language.

Documents pertaining to investigations or legal proceedings will be served to individuals involved in the proceedings in translation to their native language, or in another language they know, should they so demand.

Article 16. The Language of Administrative Proceedings

Cases involving administrative violations in the Ukrainian SSR will be conducted in the state language or in the national language of the majority population of the region.

If a person responding to administrative charges does not know the language in which the proceedings are conducted, he will have the right to use his native language through a translator.

Article 17. The Language of Notary Public Services

Notary public services at state notary public offices and ispolkoms of city, town and village soviets of people's deputies will be performed in the language of the legal system of the region.

If a person requesting a notary public service does not know the language in which services are performed, processed documents can also be issued in translation to Russian or another language. (Translations will be provided in the order established by law.)

Article 18. The Language of Arbitration Services

Arbitration for parties located in the Ukrainian SSR will be conducted in Ukrainian.

Arbitration in cases where one party is based in another union republic will be conducted in Russian.

When a case is referred to the USSR State Arbitration Commission or to state arbitration commissions of other union republics after being adjudicated in Ukrainian, it will be translated into Russian.

Article 19. The Language of Procuratorial Oversight

Acts of Ukrainian SSR procuratorial oversight will be issued in the state language. The same language will be used in correspondence with state, cooperative and public enterprises, agencies and organizations located in the Ukrainian SSR.

In communications with the USSR Prosecutor Office and other union-level entities, and with procuratorial oversight institutions of other union republics, Russian will be used.

Article 20. The Language of Legal Services

Legal services to citizens and organizations will be provided by defenders in the state language or in a language acceptable to the parties.

Article 20. The Language of International Treaties and Agreements

Bilateral treaties of the Ukrainian SSR and agreements concluded by public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations of the Ukrainian SSR with public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations of other states will be written in Ukrainian and in the language of the other party to the treaty or agreement.

III. The Language of Education, Science and Culture

Article 22. The Right to Be Raised and Educated in a National Language

The Ukrainian SSR will guarantee the inalienable right of every child to be brought up and educated in his national language.

This right will be secured by creating a network of preschool care centers and schools providing instruction and educating children in Ukrainian and other national languages.

Article 23. The Language of Preschool Care Centers

In Ukrainian SSR preschool centers, including orphanages, the state language will be used.

Areas populated by other nationalities will have the right to establish preschool centers which use the national language.

When necessary, at preschool centers groups will be established which use a different language from the one used by the center as a whole.

Article 24. The Language of General Schools

In Ukrainian SSR general education schools, educational work and instruction will be conducted in the state language.

Areas populated by other nationalities will have the right to establish general schools which use the national language.

In such schools, the study of the state language will be compulsory.

In Ukrainian SSR general schools, the study of Russian will be compulsory.

General schools will have the right to establish classes where educational work and instruction are conducted in the Ukrainian language or in the language of another nationality.

The requirement to study the Ukrainian language for persons migrating from other union republics, as well as the right to waive this requirement, will be determined by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Public Education.

Article 25. The Language of Instruction in Vocational and Technical and Specialized Schools and Higher Education Institutions

In Ukrainian SSR vocational and technical and specialized schools and higher education institution educational work and instruction will be conducted in the state language.

For residents of other union republics and foreign citizens, such educational institutions will have the right to establish groups which use the Russian language.

To train professionals belonging to other nationalities, such educational institutions will have the right to establish groups which use the appropriate national language.

Article 26. Entrance Examinations in the Language

Students applying to higher and technical education institutions must take an entrance examination in the state language.

Students from other union republics must take an entrance examination in the Russian language.

Students applying to higher and technical education institutions training professionals belonging to other nationalities must take an entrance examination in their national language and in the state language or in Russian, depending on their choice.

The requirement for taking such an entrance examination by individuals who did not study Ukrainian at school will be determined by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Technical Education.

Article 27. The Language of Information Science

In the Ukrainian SSR, the information science is based on the Ukrainian and Russian languages.

Computer equipment installed at state, party and public offices, research and engineering institutes, communications agencies, retail trade, accounting and supply entities and educational and cultural institutions must be able to process both with Ukrainian and Russian texts.

Article 28. The Language of Science

In the Ukrainian SSR, results of scientific research will be recorded in the state language.

Those who conduct research projects will have the right to choose the language in which their works are published.

In scientific periodicals published in Ukrainian, a summary of main scientific results will be provided in Russian and other languages. In scientific periodicals published in Russian and other languages, a summary of main scientific results in Ukrainian will be obligatory.

Article 29. The Language of Culture

The Ukrainian SSR will guarantee comprehensive development of national cultures.

For the purpose of exposing the republic's citizens to cultural achievements of other USSR peoples, as well as

to world culture, the Ukrainian SSR will undertake to translate into Ukrainian and to publish works of literature and political, scientific and other works, as well as to translate and publicly show films and other audio and visual works.

IV. The Language of Information and Communications

Article 30. The Language of the Media

In the Ukrainian SSR, the language of official means of mass information will be the state language.

Other national languages may also be used as languages of official means of mass information.

Article 31. The Language of Postal and Wireless Services

In the Ukrainian SSR, mail from citizens and state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations will be accepted both in Ukrainian and in Russian.

Postal offices will have stamps, envelopes, postcards, forms, etc., bearing inscriptions in Ukrainian and Russian and complying with requirements of the International Postal Convention.

Article 32. The Language of Notices and Announcements

Official notices, announcements, posters, playbills, advertisements, etc. will be written in Ukrainian. Next to the Ukrainian, translation into another language may be printed.

Article 33. The Language of Product Markings

Product markings, labels and instruction for use on goods produced in the Ukrainian SSR will be written in Ukrainian.

Markings on goods produced for export from the Ukrainian SSR will be made in the language of the customer.

Names of registered trademarks will be written in Ukrainian and may not be translated into other languages.

V. The Language of Proper Names

Article 34. The Language of Names of State, Party and Public Entities and Organizations

Official names of state, party and public entities, enterprises, agencies and organizations will be given in Ukrainian. To the right or below the Ukrainian inscription, translation into other languages may be provided.

Article 35. The Language of Geographical Names and Cartography

In the Ukrainian SSR, geographical names such as population centers, administrative territorial entities, streets, squares and rivers will be given in the Ukrainian language. Geographical names may also be provided in the language of the majority population of the region.

Ukrainian geographical names will be rendered into other languages by transcription.

Geographical names of places outside the Ukrainian SSR will be rendered in Ukrainian by transcription from the language of the original.

Maps for use in the Ukrainian SSR will be made and published in Ukrainian.

Article 36. The Language of Personal Names

Ukrainian SSR citizens will have the right to call themselves in accordance with their national traditions. Their names will be rendered in Ukrainian by transcription.

Decree on the Procedure for Implementing the Law on Languages

18001633C Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
5 Sep 89 p 3

["Decree of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet on the Procedure for Implementation of the Ukrainian SSR Draft Law 'On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR,'" 28 August 1989]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To enact the Ukrainian SSR Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR on 1 January 1990.
2. To establish the following timetable for the gradual introduction of different articles of the said Law into all areas of public life:

In the five years after the Law comes into force, to implement Part 4 of Article 3, Article 6, Parts 2 and 3 of Article 7, Articles 8, 12, 15-20, 27, 28 and 33 and Part 4 of Article 35;

in the 10 years after the Law comes into force to implement Articles 10 and 22-26.

2. To direct the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers to draft and to enact before 1 July 1990 the State Program for the Development of the Ukrainian Language and Other National Languages of the Ukrainian SSR for the Period to 2000".

Uzbek SSR

Decree on the Draft Law 'On the State Language of the Uzbek SSR'

90US0137A Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
11 Oct 89 pp 1-2

["Decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Draft Law of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic 'On the State Language of the Uzbek SSR'"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Uzbek SSR resolves:

1. To acknowledge that the development of the draft Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic law on the "On the

State Language of the Uzbek SSR" has been completed by the commissions for legislative proposals, for inter-ethnic relations and internationalist upbringing, and for people's education taking into account the proposals and remarks which were made in the course of an all-people's discussion, and a new redaction of it has been submitted to the presidium.

2. To consider it necessary to submit the completed draft law for consideration by the 11th Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th term and to publish it for perusal by the populace.

Revised Draft Law on the State Language of the Uzbek SSR

90US0137B Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
11 Oct 89 pp 1-2

["Draft Law of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic on the State Language of the Uzbek SSR"]

[Text] Uzbekistan is the historical motherland of the Uzbek nation. The republic is named after this nation. The main segment of Uzbeks live within the republic. The Uzbek SSR is a republic in which the Uzbek (Turkic) language developing over centuries should be afforded protection by the state.

The present law sets forth the legal foundations for the functioning of the Uzbek language as the state language in the entire territory of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (except for the Karakalpak ASSR).

All issues associated with the functioning of the language in the territory of the Karakalpak ASSR are resolved by the republic itself.

Citizens of the Uzbek SSR are equal regardless of their mother tongue.

Making the Uzbek language the state language does not infringe on the constitutional right of nations and ethnic groups living within the confines of the republic to use their native language.

The Uzbek SSR supports in a comprehensive manner the striving of the citizens to study the state language of the republic, languages of the peoples of the USSR, and foreign languages.

The present law does not regulate the use of languages in interpersonal relations, in military units, and in the course of performing religious and cult rituals.

Article 1. The Uzbek language is the state language of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Uzbek SSR ensures the comprehensive development and functioning of the Uzbek language in the political, social, economic, and cultural life of the republic.

Article 2. The Uzbek language is a spiritual asset of the entire Uzbek people. All issues associated with ensuring

the development, use, and protection of the state language of the Uzbek SSR fall within the scope of responsibilities of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Uzbek SSR, being a sovereign republic endowed with equal rights, has a right to resolve all issues concerning the language in its territory.

Article 3. The Uzbek SSR ensures the free functioning of languages of all nations and ethnic groups residing in its territory, and creates conditions for the development of these languages and respectful attitude toward them.

In its territory, the Uzbek SSR ensures the free use of the Russian language as the language of interethnic communication of the peoples of the USSR.

The language of interethnic communication is selected voluntarily.

Article 4. The right of individuals residing in the territory of the Uzbek SSR to approach state and public organizations and offices with petitions, proposals, and complaints in the state language of the republic, and to receive answers from them in the state language of the republic, is ensured. The opportunities of citizens to apply in other acceptable languages as well are not restricted.

Article 5. Chiefs and employees of the organs of state power and governance working in the Uzbek SSR should know the state language of the republic to a degree sufficient for them to discharge their official responsibilities. The knowledge of the Uzbek language is taken into account in recommendations and appointments to positions. Individuals associated with services to the populace in the line of their duty should know the state language of the republic to a degree sufficient for them to discharge their official responsibilities.

The Uzbek SSR provides for the citizens of the republic who do not know the Uzbek language free instruction in the state language of the republic in the scope necessary for discharging their official responsibilities.

Article 6. Congresses, plenums, councils, sessions, conferences, meetings, and assemblies of the organs of state power and governance of the Uzbek SSR are held in the state language of the republic. Meetings in labor collectives are held in the state language of the republic.

In organizations and offices in which representatives of individual nationalities constitute a majority the meetings are held in the state language, as well as in the language confirmed by the participants of the meeting.

The state language of the republic, as well as the language chosen by the participants themselves, are the working languages of international, all-union, and inter-republic symposia, conferences, assemblies, and meetings held in the Uzbek SSR.

Any participant of the meeting may speak in any language. Inasmuch as possible, his speech is translated into the working language of the meeting.

Article 7. Laws, decrees, and other documents of the organs of state power and governance of the Uzbek SSR are prepared, adopted, and released in the state language of the republic. In the official press, translations of these documents are published in the Russian, Karakalpak, Tajik, Kazakh, and other languages.

The documents of local organs of power and governance are prepared, adopted, and released in the state language of the republic. In the locations of compact residence of representatives of individual nationalities, the documents of local organs of power and governance are adopted and announced in the state language of the republic and the language of this nationality.

Article 8. In enterprises, offices, organizations, and associations of the Uzbek SSR business is conducted in the state language of the republic.

In the enterprises, associations, offices, and organizations where a majority of the employees do not know the Uzbek language business may be conducted, along with the state language of the republic, in the Russian or other languages as well. The heads of these enterprises should know the state language of the republic to a degree sufficient for discharging their official responsibilities. A list of such enterprises is compiled by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers at the request of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies.

Business at enterprises reporting to union ministries is transacted in the Russian language along with the state language of the republic.

Article 9. Statistical, reporting, and financial documentation at enterprises, in the offices and organizations located in the territory of the Uzbek SSR is maintained in the state language of the republic, and where necessary also in Russian. Reporting and financial documentation intended for delivery outside the republic is maintained in the Russian language and in the language acceptable to the other party.

Article 10. Technical and design documentation in the Uzbek SSR is compiled in the state language of the republic. At the request of the customer, technical and design documentation may be compiled in the Russian and other languages. Technical and draft documentation arriving from outside the republic may be used in the language of the original.

Article 11. Organs of state power and governance of the Uzbek SSR use the state language of the republic and the Russian language in relations with all-union organizations.

The state language of the republic or a language acceptable to both parties is used in relations with union and autonomous republics and foreign states.

Article 12. Courts in the Uzbek SSR operate in the Uzbek language, Karakalpak language, or the language of a majority of the population in a given area. The right to familiarize themselves completely with the materials of the case, participate in the actions of the court through an interpreter, and the right to speak in the court in their own language is ensured for individuals taking part in the case who do not know the language in which the business of the court is conducted.

The Uzbek language is used in the Uzbek SSR in the arbitration organs in the course of considering and solving economic disputes between enterprises, organizations, and offices. If necessary, economic disputes may be considered in the Russian language. Economic disputes between the enterprises of the Uzbek SSR and other republics are considered in Russian or another language acceptable to the parties.

Article 13. Notarial actions are performed in the state language of the republic in state notary offices and in executive committees of settlement and village soviets of people's deputies of the Uzbek SSR. At the request of citizens, the text of the document drawn up by a notary or an individual performing notarial actions may be issued in Russian or, if possible, in another acceptable language.

Article 14. In the Uzbek SSR, civil status records confirming the identity and rights of persons are issued in the state language of the republic and dubbed in the Russian language.

Article 15. Citizens of the Uzbek SSR are given the right to freely choose the language of instruction.

The Uzbek SSR ensures within its territory the right to receive general secondary education in the state language of the republic.

Proceeding from the needs of the populace and the present conditions, the right is provided for the citizens of the republic to receive general secondary education in the Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen, and Kirghiz languages, as well as in the languages of other nationalities residing in the republic in a compact manner.

In the Uzbek SSR, the creation of day-care facilities for children operating in the Uzbek language is ensured.

Article 16. Instruction in the state language of the Uzbek SSR is ensured in all divisions of vocational and technical schools, special secondary schools, and colleges of the Uzbek SSR regardless of their ministerial affiliation. If necessary, instruction may be carried out in the Russian language, and if conditions exist, in other languages as well.

Professional improvement and retraining of specialists in the state language of the republic are ensured in the Uzbek SSR. When necessary, the professional improvement and retraining of specialists may be carried out in other languages as well.

Article 17. The Uzbek SSR ensures the study of the Uzbek language as a main subject on the curriculum in general schools, professional and vocational schools, groups and divisions of special secondary and higher educational establishments in which instruction is not conducted in the Uzbek language; a graduation exam in this subject is taken.

In the Uzbek SSR, the study of the Russian language as a main subject on the curriculum in general schools, vocational and technical schools, in special secondary and higher educational establishments in which instruction is not conducted in the Russian language is ensured; a graduation exam in this subject is taken.

Studies of the history of Uzbekistan are ensured in all educational facilities.

Article 18. Instruction in the Uzbek written language on the basis of the Arabic script as a subject on the curriculum is provided in schools and in the groups of secondary and college educational establishments where Uzbek is the language of instruction. Conditions for those who wish to study such script are provided in the Uzbek SSR. In the republic, scientific and instructor cadres are trained, textbooks, study aids, literary and historical classics, books, newspapers and magazines are published using this script.

Article 19. The Uzbek SSR ensures the development and publication of textbooks, study aids and scientific-technical literature in the state language of the republic.

On the basis of treaties and agreements with other republics, the Uzbek SSR ensures the supply of textbooks, instruction aids, fiction and scientific-technical literature of schools operating in the Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, and other languages.

Along with this, the Uzbek population living in other republics is supplied with study aids, fiction, and scientific-technical literature in its native language published in the Uzbek SSR. The republic provides aid in preserving and developing the Uzbek language, education, and culture outside the boundaries of Uzbekistan.

Article 20. In the Uzbek SSR, all conditions are provided for the development of science in the state language of the republic. The republic ensures the right to submit, defend, and publish scientific works in the Uzbek language. At the same time, proceeding from the needs and opportunities, scientific works in the republic may be published and defended in the Russian, Karakalpak, Tajik, Kazakh, and other languages.

Article 21. In the Uzbek SSR, the creation and development of scientific-technical and socio-political terminology is ensured with a view to preserving and improving the Uzbek scientific language which has developed over centuries.

It is envisaged to publish in the original language the classics of history and culture of the Uzbek people in

order to propagate extensively and study profoundly the social, economic, literary and artistic, cultural and scientific heritage of the past.

Article 22. In the Uzbek SSR, all books, newspapers, magazines, and bulletins are published mainly in the state language. Conditions for publishing literature and periodicals in Russian and other languages are provided in keeping with the needs and opportunities.

The republic TV and radio prepare their programs and broadcast them in the state language of the republic. At the times set, programs of the republic TV and radio are also broadcast in the languages of other nationalities residing in the republic in a compact manner.

When necessary, messages and information are also carried by the radio and TV in the Russian language.

Relaying the broadcasts of the All-Union TV and Radio on certain channels is provided.

Article 23. The creation of scripts, movies, and the holding of spectator events in the state language of the republic is ensured in the Uzbek SSR; translation into other languages may be provided when necessary. The movies and drama works received from abroad or from other union republics are translated into the Uzbek language.

Article 24. The texts of official seals, stamps, and letterheads of state and public organizations are prepared in the state language with parallel texts in the Russian language.

The texts of seals, stamps, and letterheads of ethnic-cultural societies and centers should have a parallel text in the state language of the republic along with the language selected by them.

The texts of signs, advertisements, price lists, and other visual information are written in the state language of the republic; audio information is announced in the Uzbek language. The texts and audio information referred to are dubbed in Russian and other languages if necessary. Products manufactured by the enterprises of Uzbekistan carry tags, instructions, and stickers in the Uzbek language; if necessary, their translation into Russian is attached. All goods produced in the Uzbek SSR are mainly given Uzbek names.

Appropriate instructions in the Uzbek language may be provided by commercial departments and enterprises for products delivered from other republics or from abroad.

Article 25. In keeping with the wishes of citizens, postal and telegraph correspondence in the Uzbek SSR is accepted in the state language of the republic or the Russian language.

Article 26. In the Uzbek SSR, the names of cities, villages, squares, streets, and other geographical entities, as well as of offices, enterprises, and organizations, have

a unique name in its national form and are given in the state language of the republic.

Mainly Uzbek names are given to cities, villages, squares, stops, and other territorial features, enterprises, offices, and organizations.

All geographical names in the USSR and foreign countries in the Uzbek language are given in keeping with the Uzbek ethnic-historical traditions and the peculiarities of the Uzbek language.

In the Uzbek SSR, all names of historical personalities and names of localities are the national asset of the Uzbek people and are protected by the state.

Article 27. Regardless of their nationality, citizens of the Uzbek SSR have a right to write their name (in one or several words), patronymic, and last name (in one or several words) in keeping with the national historical traditions. Names, patronymics, and last names are set forth in the only correct form in special handbooks.

The original (initial) spelling is preserved when rendering Uzbek names, patronymics, and last names in other languages, as well as in rendering in the Uzbek language the names, patronymics, and last names of personalities of world renown.

The spelling of names, last names, and patronymics is subordinated to the pronunciation norms of the Uzbek language.

Article 28. The Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Turkmens, Tatars, Crimean Tatars, Uighurs, Koreans, Meskhetian Turks, local Jews and other nationalities residing in the territory of the Uzbek SSR have a right to create ethnic-cultural societies and centers.

Conditions for the study of their native languages in general secondary schools are provided for small ethnic groups.

Article 29. A scornful or hostile attitude toward the state or other languages is forbidden in the Uzbek SSR. Officials do not have a right to turn down the acceptance and consideration of applications, complaints, and proposals by referring to their lack of knowledge of the state language of the republic or the language of interethnic communication. Any action interfering with the implementation of the right of citizens to freely elect the language of upbringing and instruction entails the penalties set forth in the legislation of the Uzbek SSR in effect.

Article 30. The responsibility for compliance with this law in the ministries, departments, soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees, offices, and at the plants and associations devolves directly on their heads.

Measures aimed at putting the present law into effect are set forth, financed, and carried out by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

The supervision of the execution of the Law on the State Language of the Uzbek SSR is entrusted to the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and the language commission of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 31. The present law takes effect on the day of its adoption by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, and is introduced in stages: Articles 5 and 8 take effect over 10 years; articles 6 and 9, over 3 years; article 18—from the

1990/1991 school year on; article 24 begins to apply in 1991. All other articles take effect on the day the present law is adopted.

**[Original Uzbek SSR Draft Law on Languages;
published in JPRS-UPA-89-048, 28 Jul 89, pp 5,6]**

**[No language legislation published for the
Belorussian SSR, the RSFSR and the Turkmen
SSR]**